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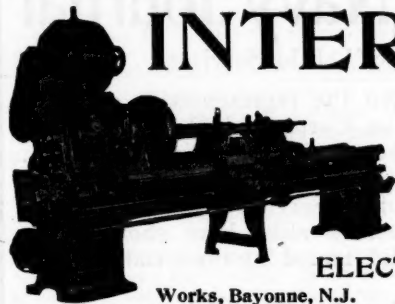
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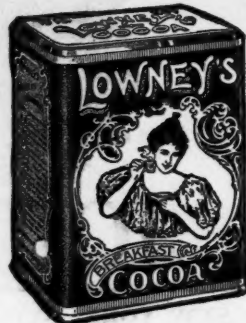
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The controversy in New York city between the Amateur Athletic Union and the Military Athletic League over the question of jurisdiction will have important results if it shall make clear the difference in value to the military service of the professional or semi-professional athlete and the young man who follows athletics because he likes it, irrespectively of the prizes or the glory he may win. Already the dispute between the two bodies has called forth expressions from the militia surgeons distinctly unfavorable to the professional as a desirable addition to the ranks of the citizen soldiery. Too often medical examination has revealed dilation of the heart, leaky valves, or other organic physical defects unquestionably the result of track or field strain. One of the most conspicuous contestants in the Olympic games in London had failed to pass the medical examination for a position on the New York police force because of a defective heart, and yet with a blindness scarcely credible in a man of intelligence he allowed his thirst for glory to master the commonest promptings of prudence and went to London still further to strain the most important of his bodily organs. From a military point-of-view this class of men do not make good material for soldiers. It is worth while to call attention to the change in public sentiment in the matter of physical standards for soldiers that was caused by the Civil War. The man from behind the counter or desk did not suffer in comparison with the youth from the farm or the prairies in endurance. When a "regiment of 'shady' citizens" was organized, from what then passed in the Bowery of New York for the present day toughs, it was thought it would be all up with the enemy when these fellows got into action, but their regard for their personal safety when there was any trouble was not the least conspicuous of their traits.

The fault with most of the athletic training among those who have won high places in these armory tournaments is well set forth in the report of Major Gen. Thos. H. Barry, U.S.A., commander of the Army of Pacification in Cuba, on the athletic tournament held at Camp Columbia, to which we made extended reference in our issue of Sept. 5, page 16. He says that the true benefits of such a tournament are not in the number in attendance, medals won, and records broken, but in the healthy competition, the hours of relaxation, the reunion of old friends. Unfortunately such elements enter very little or not at all into the customary athletic tournament in city armories. That we are not exaggerating the false spirit that has grown up in this respect is shown by the trouble company commanders in National Guard regiments have had with "champions" who have enlisted. Many of these stars of track and field have seemed to believe that they could shirk all their duties in drill and attendance, and be excused because of their ability to win prizes for themselves or raise the company's point percentage in wins at armory tournaments. The condescension with which some of the most popular athletes have regarded the efforts of captains to have them do duty would be amusing if it were not so damaging to discipline and did not set so bad an example. This desire to escape duty through athletic superiority has reached such a degree in some companies that the commanding officers have declined to enlist men simply because of their speed or muscular prowess.

One of the effects of the maneuvers with the Regulars and the hard work entailed by the camps of instruction has been to show that the man of muscular development has no better powers of resistance when it comes down to hard service than his less spectacular and apparently weaker comrade. Over developed in some muscles, he has been under developed in others, and the consequence is that he is farther from the normal man than if he had

not undergone such hard training and competition. Major and Surg. William Duffield Bell, U.S. Vols., who was with the 71st Regiment of New York city, in the Spanish-Cuban campaign in 1898, said that the trained athlete was the first to succumb to the hardships of the service. The 71st was a regiment in which the athletic spirit had been developed to a more than usual degree, so that Surgeon Bell had uncommonly good opportunities for his observations. To preserve physical power is the mark of the most intelligent athlete, yet we see at tournament after tournament athletes going out on the floor alone to break their own records, instead of leaving it to some one else to break the record. We recall that when Hatfield, the great baseball player of the '70s, threw the sphere 399 feet and established a world's record, he made no attempt to improve upon the throw, saying that he would better it when it was beaten. Especially should it be borne in mind that at these contests in armories the air is often unfit for a spectator to breathe, to say nothing of the men that are straining every nerve in the races and need the purest supply of oxygen. We have seen athletic contests in armories when there were four thousand spectators, and skylights and windows were closed tight, the air being so execrable that men and women were fanning themselves, and this, too, in March, when the air outdoors was not particularly cold. We are reminded that Col. J. M. Jarvis, of the 8th N.Y., several years ago, made the suggestion that the armories be barred to all athletes not members of regiments. His contention was that as armories are the only available training grounds for athletes in winter, such restriction would tend to encourage enlistments in the Guard, since permitting joint tournaments with outside clubs in armories gave athletes the opportunity to train in the big buildings without bringing them into the service of the organized militia.

The Marine Journal of New York criticizes the appointment of a naval officer to command the New York city nautical schoolship Newport, believing it would be better to have a merchant mariner in command. Without entering into the broad question of fitness, it is not amiss to suggest that the Marine Journal's position loses much of weight and dignity by being based upon the utterly wrong belief that the naval officer deems himself the superior of the officer of the merchant marine. On this point it says: "How can the naval officer, who by his technical education learns to look down upon the more humble merchant mariner as having been created out of an inferior clay, instill into the minds and hearts of the schoolship cadets all that goes to the makeup of a successful merchant officer?" The origin of this idea, which seems to have grown into a superstition among some commercial shipping men, is wrapped in mystery. It is doubtless due to the atmosphere of self-restraint that is the natural development of training in any school where military discipline is the rule. The bonhomie, the geniality which characterizes the commercial skipper, cannot be allowed as free rein among officers who may have to command men in moments of great peril when instant and implicit obedience must be expected and exacted. The graduates from the old schoolship St. Marys, long commanded by a Navy officer, never have seemed to suffer from having been associated in cadet life with a representative of the Navy. The high quality of their nautical education received on that ship, which has been praised so often, is sufficient evidence that what was best for their future careers in the merchant marine had been happily "instilled into their minds and hearts." We have known men of the merchant marine whose training had been received as cadets on the St. Marys, and we have never heard of any complaints of want of instruction which could have been supplied by a merchant marine commander.

An International Rifle Match of unusual interest will be shot this winter under the auspices of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain and the National Rifle Association of America. Each country will be represented by fifty men, who will shoot ten shots each at twenty-five yards with a miniature rifle. The Americans will doubtless use the .22 caliber, as under the terms of the challenge the caliber of the rifles is limited to .23, which is comparatively unknown in this country. The ten shots are to be fired on what is known as a double decimal target, which is really two targets joined together, each with an inch sighting bull and an inner half-inch bull counting ten. Ten concentric circles, one-quarter of an inch apart, divide the count from one to ten. Five shots are to be fired on each target, the ten shots constituting the string allowed each competitor. One hundred targets will be sent to the National Rifle Association by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, bearing the signature of the latter. The endorsement of the American association will be added and fifty of the targets returned to Great Britain. After the shooting the two sets of targets will be collected and exchanged to verify the scores, which will be sent by cable. It is possible that Australia may take part in the match. The British society has provided a handsome trophy, to be held for one year by the winning country, and each participant will receive a commemorative medal. The National Rifle Association of America will shortly begin selecting the fifty shots to represent this country, and as it is desired to secure the best, it is probable that all the rifle clubs affiliated with the association will be invited to compete for the honor of supplying members of the team. After the "try-outs" a team will be selected, and when the match is shot the men chosen will

shoot their strings on the range belonging to their own clubs. If possible the dates will be arranged so that the shooting will be done in both countries, or all three, if Australia comes in, on the same date, though necessarily there will be some difference in actual time.

"Two Old Soldiers" write to us saying: "We would request a modification of the law to correct what now appears to be an injustice to all old soldiers who were serving before the five-year term of enlistment was changed to the present three-year term. As the law now stands (unless we enter the Marine Corps), we are obliged to have two years in excess of our future 'three-year enlistment periods' before being eligible to receive any further increase of pay for the change to the next 'enlistment period.' We were discharged and re-enlisted just prior to May 11 last, beginning our eighteenth year of continuous service with the re-enlistment, but must serve to the next discharge and re-enlistment, thus beginning the twenty-first year, before receiving the increase of pay for 'seventh enlistment period,' while if we were serving in the Marine Corps the next increase of pay would commence with the nineteenth year, regardless of discharge and re-enlistment, as required in the Army, per decision of the Comptroller. As a remedy for this apparent discrimination in favor of one branch of the Service, and in justice to the old soldiers, we would respectfully suggest that the present law on the subject be so amended as to read: 'The soldiers' enlistment periods and the increase of pay therefor shall take effect upon the commencement of his fourth, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, sixteenth and nineteenth year of continuous service and no further (for increase of pay).' If the law were so amended, many enlisted men would also regain short terms of service lost through voluntary discharge and re-enlistment for foreign service the past year. It would also seem more just to the Government than the present law, allowing a re-enlistment after eighteen months' service to advance a man to the next 'enlistment period' for increase of pay."

The Marine Journal has come to the disturbing conclusion that "no one fact has done so much to discredit and spoil the battleship cruise around the world as the unfortunate necessity of employing foreign colliers. Foreign governments have been quick to note that this in a sense made the cruise ridiculous—a demonstration of the weakness and not the strength of the United States." As a matter of fact, the discovery of weaknesses in our naval system has been the chief benefit of this memorable cruise. If our Navy had been considered perfect, perhaps the cruise never would have been undertaken. It was largely to make the voyage an education not only for the officers and men, but also for the departments charged with furnishing supplies of all kinds to the fleet, and incidentally of Congress and the country, that it was determined upon. If the cruise has done nothing else than demonstrate our weakness in colliers, full credit, not discredit, will be reflected upon it, for after the demonstration afforded by this voyage Congress will be unable to plead ignorance or fail to see the necessity of proper coaling auxiliaries if our Navy is to be what it should be. It would have been unfortunate for the Navy, so far as Congress is concerned, if no important weaknesses in naval administration had been pointed out. Congress would have been tempted to doubt the necessity of making more liberal appropriations for a Service that had displayed perfection in all its details. Not the least of the education afforded by this cruise of the Battleship Fleet has been in the popular mind, and that can be as effectively touched by revelations of dangerous defects as by glittering successes.

G.O., No. 80, Bureau of Constabulary, Manila, Sept. 17, 1905, will explain to many who seek appointments in the Philippine Constabulary the regulations under which selections are made: No person will be appointed who is under twenty-one or over thirty years of age; who is not a citizen of the United States; or who is not a native of the Philippine Islands, or has not acquired the rights of a native, or who is not physically qualified, or whose moral habits are not good. Graduates of incorporated colleges or universities may be appointed without mental examination on presentation of a diploma, together with a recommendation of the faculty of the institution, and with full and satisfactory evidence as to mental capacity, moral character, and personal habits, and occupation since graduation. A rigid physical examination is required, conforming to that of the U.S. Army; and applicants for appointment from the United States must include in their papers a certificate of such examination by two physicians.

A veteran correspondent says: "There are three bills before Congress to give an additional grade to veterans of the Civil War who retired on their own application after thirty years' service, introduced by Senator Teller and Congressman Olcott in the House. It would be a great help if you would invite the attention of the officers concerned and their friends to these bills and request them to assist in securing the passage of the measure. Two years ago there were but fifty-five in this class, and as I understand it, the only Civil War veterans in the Army on the retired list who have not been rewarded by one or more grades."

Salisbury Plain, the chief British military maneuvering ground, is to be enlarged by about 6,000 acres.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant is quoted in the press as thus explaining how his father formed the habit of smoking, at the battle of Fort Donelson: "My father was in conference with Admiral Foote on the flagship, and had just accepted a cigar from the Admiral when word came to him that the left flank of his forces was being repulsed. Hurrying ashore and galloping on a fleet horse to the battlefield, he succeeded in rallying his forces so completely that chaos was turned into victory. General Buckner had to comply with my father's demand for an unconditional surrender. The newspapers took up the fact that father had rushed from the warship to the battlefield without taking Admiral Foote's cigar from his mouth. The despatches from the front told how father had come on to the battlefield, 'cool and collected and peacefully smoking a long, black cigar.' People who read the story began sending congratulations and presents of cigars. Tens of thousands of cigars came, and my father smoked many of them. It made a confirmed smoker of him. But he did not smoke as many cigars as people imagined he did. Sometimes one cigar that he would frequently relight would last him from breakfast to luncheon. It was the fact that he almost constantly held a cigar between his fingers that made people describe him as a great smoker." General Grant said that his father tried to acquire the smoking habit at West Point just because the rules forbade smoking. His attempts at smoking while he was a cadet, however, made him very sick, and when he left West Point he practically gave them up. During the Mexican War, General Grant said, his father took a liking to the Mexican cigars, and found that they agreed with him, but when he returned to the North he again dropped the habit of smoking, to resume it after the Fort Donelson incident. We may add that when an officer visiting General Grant at Vicksburg went aboard the boat where Grant had his quarters, he was shown to a stateroom where every corner was filled with cigars. The General pointed out those he considered the best, and told the officer to help himself when he wanted to smoke. "But," he added, "if you want a drink, you will have to go to Macfeely's boat; we don't have anything here."

If we may rely upon a cable despatch from Paris, the next radical step in the Wrights' developing of aeroplane soaring will be flying without a motor. In a recent despatch detailing a conversation between Wilbur Wright and M. Weiller, head of the syndicate that paid Wright \$100,000 for the French rights to his machine, the American aeronautist is quoted as saying: "I am going to show my aeroplane with sails, a flying machine without a motor. There is no need for a motor to fly." This, says the Paris correspondent of the Boston Transcript, only confirms what Wright told him a year ago, that he could fly just as well with as without a motor. Since a bird has a motor in the power of his muscles, it will be interesting to see how man is to imitate his feathered rival with no power. However, students say that the buzzard and other soarsers use no muscular force at all when their outspread wings are still, and descend or ascend at will by sliding up or down the air by the proper inclination of their wings. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, on his arrival from Europe on Nov. 9, was quoted by the New York Sun as saying that dirigible balloons are an unqualified success in Europe. It is a common thing to see them maneuvering in the sky in Germany, and the time will come when they will be protected from if not rendered impervious to shot from below. The aeroplane is bound to come after the dirigible and be equally if not more efficient. The Wright brothers are ahead of all others as aeronautists. The time is near when their machines, or improvements of them, will be in use in all the armies.

Commenting on General Carter's article in the July Cavalry Journal on a proposed change from four-troop squadrons to three-troop squadrons, a correspondent in the Philippines writes: "A revision of Cavalry Drill Regulations would also eliminate all the awkwardness of this fourth troop. The greatest difficulty in moving this fourth troop seems to occur when the squadron is in line of troops or in line of platoon columns and wishes to change front to the right or left. I would like to suggest the following as an amendment to Par. 771, Cavalry Drill Regulations, and the same principle can be applied in other similar movements: 'Being in line of platoon columns, to change front. 771. Being at the halt: 1. Right (or Left) turn; 2. March. At the first command, the captain of the first troop commands: 1. Fours left about; 2. Trot; the captain of the second troop commands: 1. Forward; 2. Column right; the other captains command: 1. Forward; 2. Column half right; 3. Trot. At the command march, the first troop changes direction to the rear and marches in this direction a distance equal to the front of the first platoon, plus eight yards. When such point is reached, he again marches his troop to their original front. As soon as this movement is complete, he changes front to the right. At the command march, the second troop changes direction to the right and moves forward; the other troops change direction half right, and each is so conducted that by again changing direction half right it will move parallel to the column next on the right. If marching, the captains omit the commands for putting their troops in march.'"

Arguing in favor of the suggestion that the name of the Philippines should be changed to the Lincoln Islands, the St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "There are more than merely sentimental reasons to recommend this change. Not only has the name of Lincoln no visible memorial on our maps more important than the name of a city or county, but there is no longer any part of our continental domain to which it might be given. The Philippines are our most important outlying territory. The name they now bear is suggestive of Spain, not of America. It commemorates the most cruel, tyrannical, narrow, bigoted and intolerant monarch who ever sat on a throne in modern Europe. He was the chief promoter of the long, cruel wars which desolated the Netherlands; the employer of assassins and poisoners, the executioner of Horn and Egmont, and the lifelong foe of all those aspirations toward liberal and enlightened government typified in the career of William of Orange. Remove the name and its associations, give the islands, instead, the name of 'the greatest American,' and a new tie will bind their people to the people of continental America. The proposition is born of statesmanship, and should appeal to the Filipino even more strongly than to the American."

Perhaps thereafter we should call our island brethren 'Lincolnians.'

Ordinarily one could not easily see how the military power of a nation could depend upon buttermilk, but investigations into the deterioration in the physical development of the rural population in certain parts of Germany are expected to show that it is due to the lessened consumption of milk and buttermilk. In the last few years the examination of candidates for the Army showed a material and seemingly inexplicable falling off in the physical standards of rustics in regions formerly contributing fine specimens of young manhood. Inquiries were set on foot and it has been found that the increase of dairies is largely responsible for the diminution in the quantity of milk and buttermilk consumed. As a result of the sale of the available whole milk, the demand of the rural households for milk is no longer supplied and the children have to get along with skim milk or comparatively in nutritious substitutes. The Berlin correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association writes that a similar condition has been observed in Switzerland, where the desire to amass money out of dairy products is undermining the health of entire communities.

The recent competition in first aid service under the auspices of the Pennsylvania and Hinsdale Coal and Iron Company at Valley View Park, Inkerman, Pa., was a most interesting event. The judges were Major Charles Lynch, Capt. Matthew A. DeLaney and Capt. Joseph F. Siler, all of the Medical Department, U.S.A. The competitions were organized by Dr. M. J. Shields, the surgeon of the coal company, who has taken great interest in the work of meeting the emergencies of accidents in the coal mines. He claims with apparent accuracy that there is now one in every twenty miners qualified to give first aid. This proportion among the 13,000 coal miners in the region speaks well for the humane work that has been carried forward under Dr. Shields' leadership. The competitions consisted of artificial respiration tests, trials in carrying men over barriers similar to the masses of earth and rock that are encountered in mine disasters, and in passing a human body through networks of live wires such as are to be found nowadays in every mine.

The 23d Infantry Lantaka, upon the occasion of the assumption of the regimental command by Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., had among others the following words of praise for the Colonel: "Of the long line of notable men who have commanded the 23d U.S. Infantry, all of whom have risen to the grade of brigadier general, no one has brought to the regiment a more thorough knowledge of military science and a finer record for soldierly qualities than Col. Alfred C. Sharpe. In pledging our loyalty to the new regimental commander we indulge the full confidence that we have only to follow our leader to maintain our place in the advance line of the Army." The Lantaka continued: "Colonel Sharpe places a high estimate on the rank and file of the Army. In a short address to the officers on assuming command he stated among other things that he believed a company would be neither better nor worse than its commander; that he believed in the intelligence and manhood of the American soldier; in his sense of justice, his amenability to discipline and his appreciation of the 'square deal.'"

The Army and Navy Club of Washington are proposing to make the following amendments in their by-laws: Article III, Section 2, Subject 1: "Commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and midshipmen who have completed the four years' course at the Naval Academy." Section 4, Paragraph 1: "Cabinet officers, assistant secretaries and executive departments, justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Members of the House of Representatives during their tenure of office." After Article III, Sections 8 and 10, so as to apply them to changes in "place of business," as well as in station or residence. The entrance fee of non-residents is to be \$10, with the addition of \$65 when transferred to the resident list, payable in instalments. It is proposed to make the rules concerning the failure to pay fees and for house supplies more stringent and to limit the right to invite visitors to one invitation in six months for a person not eligible to membership and one within a year to a person eligible.

The provision of the Army Appropriation bill allowing six months' pay to the heirs of an officer or enlisted man dying in the Service, and which requires the soldier to designate his beneficiary in anticipation of such eventuality, has brought out a rare case of gratitude in Company E, Signal Corps. As related by the Manila Cable-news-American, Private Whitney has willed his money to the treasurer of the United States on the theory that the Government has provided well for him for more than twenty years and that he is duty-bound to show his gratitude to his employer. Nearly fifty per cent. of the men in this company, we are told, are step-children, and most of them designate their foster-parents and relatives as the ones to receive the amounts due upon their death in the Service.

One interesting effect of naval dry-docks is the stimulus they afford for the construction of similar works for the benefit of the merchant marine. The benefits of the big dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard to warships are showing the business men of Boston the need of such facilities for commercial ships. The Charlestown dock has a length of 750 feet and a width of 114. All ships except of the Lusitania class can be accommodated there, but although the dock is open to commercial use under regulations of the Navy Department, it is little used by merchant vessels. From May 13, 1907, till Oct. 21, 1908, of thirty-six ships that used the dock only three were commercial craft.

"The visit of Admiral Sperry's fleet to Japan," says the London Army and Navy Gazette, "has been a huge success, and the international relations are changed. From the Emperor downwards the whole Japanese nation gave a most enthusiastic and gracious welcome to the visitors, while the earnestness of the underlying feeling was unmistakable. The hearts of the genial American seamen have been captured, and good feeling has been created which will long endure."

RESOLUTIONS OF NEWPORT CONFERENCE.

Now that the injunction of secrecy has been removed, as we reported last week, we are getting reports of the doings of the Newport Naval Conference in instalments. To present the case fairly we think it best to give here simply the points raised by Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., and the resolutions bearing upon them, adopted by the Conference, leaving each one to draw his own conclusions. The points raised by Commander Key were as follows:

1. Inadequacy of five-inch casemate armor for the protection of five-inch torpedo defense guns.
2. Torpedo defense battery not properly placed.
3. Twelve-inch guns less powerful than those of other nations.
4. Location of No. 3 turret between the engine-room and boiler-room undesirable and unnecessary.
5. Lower edge of main water line belt too low.
6. Conditions of battleship weight and stability for battleships not supplied to commanding officers for their information.
7. Ventilators and funnels too high and not properly protected.

As to the inadequacy of the armor for the protection of the torpedo defense guns and the location of those guns the following resolution, offered by Commander Key, was rejected by a vote of 52 to 10:

Resolved, That whereas 5 inch casemate armor is readily penetrated by heavy projectiles at battle ranges, resulting in the scattering of many fragments of armor that would injure the light guns, the conference considered that these guns on the North Dakota would be in less danger behind no armor than behind 5 inch armor when attacked by 12 inch projectiles.

The following resolutions were adopted, the first by a vote of 43 to 7, the second unanimously:

Resolved, That in view of the present knowledge concerning the construction and efficiency of turrets for torpedo defense guns the conference does not consider it desirable to mount such guns in turrets on the North Dakota or vessels of her design.

Referring to paragraph two of Commander Key's letter suggesting that torpedo defense guns be installed on the tops of the turrets of the most recent types of battleships.

Resolved, That this conference does not consider this disposition desirable, but the conference recommends that the general question of the mounting of torpedo defense guns be made the subject of a special inquiry by the Bureau of Ordnance with the view of mounting them in higher and more commanding positions than is the case of the torpedo defense guns of the North Dakota, including the plans suggested by Commander Jayne and Chase.

Resolved, That the 5 inch battery of the North Dakota is too low to be used effectively in ordinary trade wind weather.

The conference recommends that the torpedo defense battery of the Florida and Utah be composed of 5 inch guns designed for high initial velocity and flat trajectory.

The opinion of the Conference as to the relative power of our twelve-inch guns and those of other nations is expressed in the resolutions that follow. The first was adopted unanimously, the second by a vote of 53 to 6:

Resolved, That there is reason to believe that the main battery guns to be placed on board the North Dakota and Delaware are inferior in power to the English guns now being built for ships of like date of completion and that this inferiority should be corrected in the Florida and Utah (English .50 calibre 12 inch guns).

Resolved, That there is reason to believe that the latest 12 inch guns afloat in the United States Navy are equal to the latest 12 inch guns afloat in the English navy.

The views of Commander Key were presented in the following, which was rejected:

Resolved, That the main battery guns to be placed on board the North Dakota are inferior in power to guns now being built abroad for ships of about the same date of completion.

As to the location of No. 3 turret, these resolutions were adopted, the first unanimously, the second by a vote of 39 to 21, and the third by 58 to 2:

Resolved, That upon the statement of naval constructors and of the bureau of construction and repair the conference does not regard it as practicable to lengthen the North Dakota type by 25 feet, with an increase of displacement of only 300 tons, and to locate the three after turrets as indicated in paragraph 4 of Commander Key's letter, echelonning them in the vertical plane.

Whereas, The magazine of No. 3 turret on the North Dakota is largely surrounded by sources of heat and a better location appears impracticable,

Resolved, That we approve a provision for the refrigeration of this magazine.

Resolved, That we consider that the 12 inch magazines of the No. 3 turret of the North Dakota, being in close proximity to the main and auxiliary steam pipes, are located in a highly undesirable position, and that while we recognize that said location of said magazines may necessarily be required by the design of the North Dakota, we recommend that if practicable no 12 inch magazines be similarly located in the designs of our future battleships.

Resolved, That from the information furnished this conference by the bureau of construction and repair and the naval constructors in attendance at this conference we believe it is impracticable to make the changes in design suggested by Commander Key in paragraph 4 of his letter within the limits as therein stated, but that we believe it is possible to make these changes without great increase in length and a great increase in displacement over that of the North Dakota as designed. The advocates of this change state that it would increase the tactical efficiency of the ship and remove the magazines of No. 3 turret from an undesirable location.

As to the armor belt, the following resolution, offered by Commander Key, was rejected:

Resolved, That the lower edge of the main water line armor belt should be placed with reference to that water line at which the ship is most likely to float when engaged in battle; that the most probable fighting water line is that at which the ship would float with full supply of ammunition and two-thirds supply of stores and fuel on board; that the lower edge of the water line belt should be placed five feet below the above mentioned line; that for the foregoing reason the lower edge of the water line belt armor of the North Dakota is placed too low by about 20 inches.

The following resolutions were adopted, the first by a vote of 33 to 26, and the second 38 to 18:

Resolved, That the lower edge of the main water line armor belt should be placed with reference to the water line at which the ship is most likely to float when engaged in battle; that this most probable fighting water line is that at which the ship would float with full supply of ammunition and two-thirds supply of stores and fuel on board.

Resolved, That the lower edge of the water line belt should be placed six feet below the most probable fighting draught as defined by this conference, and that the lower edge of the armor belt of the North Dakota, being within a few inches of that line, is correctly placed.

Resolved, That the resolution of this conference adopted on July 29 with reference to the location of water line armor belts had reference to the position of the lower edge of the water line belt in vessels of the North Dakota type and subsequent designs. This conference does not consider it desirable or expedient to go into the position of the water line armor belts of ships already completed or those authorized prior to the North Dakota and Delaware.

As to the alleged failure to supply commanding officers with necessary information, the following resolution

was adopted by the vote of all except Commander Key:

Resolved, That it is our understanding that the stability data mentioned in Commander Key's letter are now habitually supplied to ships. It is, however, the opinion of this conference that the stability statement under different condition of loading shall be accompanied by all other data convenient and necessary for service under sea conditions, such as having upper bunkers and lower bunkers empty, taking deck loads of coal, etc.

As to the ventilators and funnels, the following resolutions were adopted, the first by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the conference considers that splinter proof armor should be placed around the uptake and ventilator supply pipes within the citadel, between the upper limit of eight inch armor and the upper deck of the North Dakota, to afford better protection to said uptakes and supply ventilator pipes.

Resolved, That the ventilating pipes and cowls in the North Dakota and all subsequent designs should be shortened to the lowest practicable limit for the double purpose of removing unnecessary weight and obstacles that are likely to explode shells and cause splinters.

The conference recommends that in the Florida and Utah a weight equivalent to a casemate armor eight inches thick be divided between side armor and fore and aft splinter bulkheads for the protection of the uptakes, etc.

The following resolutions concerning the North Dakota and the Delaware were adopted, the first by a vote of 44 to 12, the second by 33 to 20 and the third 41 to 9. The last resolution was proposed by Commander Key and adopted unanimously:

It is the opinion of the conference that no change in thickness of armor on the North Dakota and the Delaware can be made with advantage and that the distribution of the armor is in general satisfactory. The above refers in no way to the five inch casemate armor which is the subject of other resolutions.

Proposition: Passing from the consideration of the specific minor defects, the conference believes that the design of the North Dakota and Delaware is an excellent one.

The conference recommends that the present arrangement of turrets of the North Dakota be adhered to in the Florida and Utah.

Proposition: The conference is of the opinion that the location of No. 4 turret on the same level as No. 5 presents undesirable features from a military point of view, but that the disposition was adopted to avoid excessive girder stress and that it cannot be remedied in the North Dakota and Delaware.

Whereas it is the sense of this conference that it is very inexpedient to delay in any way the placing of the contract for the Utah and Florida, it is recommended that the design of the Utah and Florida shall conform to the design of the North Dakota except in the particulars covered by resolutions heretofore adopted by this conference, or such changes as may be deemed expedient by the Department.

Resolved, That the vote of the conference upon resolutions based upon separate characteristics of the design of the North Dakota are not to be considered in any way as adverse criticisms of the design of the North Dakota as a whole, as it is recognized that material sacrifices of weight and space had to be made in order to place five 2 gun 12 inch turrets on the middle line and to obtain a speed of twenty-one knots, which should give offensive 12 inch broadside fire to the North Dakota equal to any other battleship afloat or known to be designed at the present time.

The following resolution was adopted by a vote of 35 to 14, some of those voting against it objecting because it does not provide for a permanent board:

Resolved, The conference recommends that for the battleships subsequent to the four whose characteristics are indicated in the above report of the conference several designs representing different schools of thought for each projected type be prepared and at the proper time be submitted to a special board of officers, not to exceed thirteen in number, considered best qualified for the duty of criticizing and modifying the designs presented and finally of recommending to the Department the design believed by a majority of the board to embody all the qualities, military and otherwise, best adapted to the needs of the United States Navy at the time of the board's report.

READJUSTMENT OF RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The remark of the French philosopher who said that "mankind is composed of two classes, those that have money and those that are trying to get it away from them," might now be paraphrased in its application to the Army by substituting "rank" for "money." The law-making power is appealed to for assistance in the effort to take away from a certain class of officers the rank which they received under the warrant of law, and have held for more than eighteen years in the reasonable expectation that the settlement of the vexed question made by that law, after all parties in interest had been heard, should be "final and definite."

It is said that "the present bills . . . are not the first effort toward legislation to correct what is believed to be a serious injustice, resulting from the operation of former law; and unless finally disposed of at this time, it is not likely that they will be the last. Whenever a considerable number of associated persons believe themselves continuously injured by present or past laws, operating unequally among their kind, it is only natural to expect, so long as they believe it possible for new laws to right the wrong done them, that they will continue to struggle for such remedial legislation."

It is believed that it is not claimed by any of the advocates of the "remedial legislation," which is now sought, that the promotions made since the Act of October 1, 1890, went into effect, are irregular or in contravention of law. The present official status and rank of all the officers of the Army whom the proposed law is designed to affect were acquired under laws and methods of appointment the legality of which cannot be questioned. Their rank, *in esse* or *in posse*, cannot be taken away from them without doing to them what they believe to be a serious injustice. To reduce their lawful rank would be applying to this class of officers the process which courts-martial so frequently apply to officers as a punishment for grave offenses. It is reducing each one of them so many files in his grade from the relative position which the law has given him. Will any advantage be gained by legislating in favor of officers who have no legal right to such special or class legislation and at the expense of equally meritorious officers who are to be treated as if convicted of military offenses? Is it to be supposed that the latter class of officers will not "continue to struggle for remedial legislation"? Will any "legislative decision" that accomplishes such a result as is proposed by the new bill be "final and definite"? The present law is as "definite" as any other law bearing on this subject is likely to be. It is not reasonable to believe that the subject may be "finally disposed of at this time" by changing the law so as to make it in substance retroactive and thereby substitute for one class of officers who imagine that they have a grievance, another and quite as numerous a class whose grievance will be substantial in that it will be founded on the

application to them of a retroactive law, which is always held to be against public policy and in violation of the basic principles of sound legislation.

That inequalities in promotion will arise under any law is as certain as it is that irregularities in opportunity in military service, as well as in civil pursuits, will arise and cannot be legislated out of existence. The officer who sought appointment in a regiment serving on the plains in the days of Indian warfare, or at stations subject to epidemics or in regiments which others avoided because of their peculiar composition, sought opportunity and such an officer incurred the increased risks, hardships and inconveniences that went with such opportunity. If he survived and stuck to his regiment, in many cases he benefited in promotion by reason of the more frequent deaths, resignations and retirements in such regiments. Others who sought regiments at pleasant and healthful stations, or even selected regiments in which they expected to find opportunity and increased promotion and missed their guess, or perhaps happened to be assigned to regiments in which the opportunities that came to officers in other regiments did not materialize—these officers now come before Congress and ask for legislation which will give to them the promotion which resulted, in most cases, from the increased hardships and better opportunities of their brethren. It is true that not all of the inequalities in promotion resulted from the causes indicated. Some of them were purely accidental, and against such every officer who entered the Service took his chance, and knew full well that he was taking his chance when he entered the Service. If the chance had gone in his favor he would not now be asking for "remedial legislation." The causes mentioned above were undoubtedly potent in determining the rate of promotion in the various regiments under the system that obtained before 1890, and most of the inequalities now complained of resulted from inequalities in the hardships, exposures and risks incident to active service. We all remember the regiments in which rapid promotion took place in the '70s and '80s. To mention them would be invidious and would answer no good purpose. They are found especially in the infantry and cavalry, where the inequalities in promotion were greatest. Who shall say that the promotion of the survivors in these regiments was not earned? And shall a law be now passed to deprive them of it and expect them tamely to submit to it and not again seek "remedial legislation" against such injustice?

Inequalities of opportunity and of capacity cannot be corrected by law, even though those who suffer from such inequalities cry from the housetops and in the highways against the injustice of such inequalities. Fate frowns upon one and smiles upon another, and legislative decrees cannot alter it. The sheep-herder who wandered over the gold fields of Cripple Creek and never suspected their great riches, had quite as much merit as Stratton, who, while eating his frugal repast, happened idly to strike a stone which revealed to him the gold bearing quality of the underlying rock. The sheep-herder might have exclaimed against the injustice of fate. He might have contended that Stratton only *happened* to find the mine—only *happened* to get his promotion into the class of the world's great capitalists and therefore should now turn over his mine to others less fortunate, but perhaps more meritorious, so that they too might acquire fortunes. By so doing Stratton would lose nothing but fortunes *in posse*. He could keep all that he had already dug out. The sheep-herder would be satisfied with the mine alone. Such a claim would have been laughed out of the Colorado legislature, but a similar one seems now to be made in all seriousness in the halls of Congress. It is to be borne in mind that the officers who now seek the rank that belongs to others under a law the validity of which cannot be questioned, viz., that of 1890, presented their claims to the Congress that enacted that law. Their claims were stronger at that time than they are now, for the inequalities that then existed resulted from an interpretation of the law, which interpretation was held by the claimants to be erroneous. Those whose rank it is now proposed to reduce hold their rank under the provisions of a law the intent of which is clear and the interpretation of which is not questioned, viz., that of Oct. 1, 1890, and it is only by passing a law that shall be in effect retroactive, that the inequalities complained of can be corrected.

It is said that the effort to secure the passage of a similar bill in 1892 failed "because of its possible injustice to certain officers then on the active list who had received their commissions in the Regular Army as a reward for services in the Civil War. These officers have now all reached the grade of colonel, or passed to the retired list and the same objection to remedial measures no longer holds as they apply only to lieutenant colonels, majors and a few captains." It is not clear why an injustice to officers who have no Civil War service is not as objectionable as if it were done to the veterans of the Civil War. Nor is it clear what considerations make it expedient to sacrifice the rights of one class of officers in order to confer favors on another class. While it is true that the "remedial measures" proposed apply only to lieutenant colonels, majors and a few captains of the line, the principle on which the so-called "remedial legislation" is based, has a much wider application. In reality it applies to all officers of all grades from that of captain to general, inclusive—to staff officers as well as to those of the line. "If a remedy is to be given to one it should be given to all which it is practicable now to reach." It is certainly quite as practicable to reach the grades of general and colonel as to reach those below—to reach staff officers as well as those of the line. Indeed, the most striking inequalities of all are found among the general officers and the officers of the administrative staff. Nor does the application of this principle stop here. It applies with equal force to the retired list. If a partial measure is passed now, applying only to lieutenant colonels, majors and a few captains of the line, we may rest assured that other "remedial measures" will be demanded later, which will apply to the other grades and classes mentioned and all sense of security in our rank and position will be destroyed.

It is urged that as we are to lose our rank gradually we shall not suffer the usual pangs which attend loss of rank. It is not believed that this will lighten our sense of injury any more than would "gradual" decapitation lessen the suffering that would attend that gruesome operation. Indeed, if our rank is to be taken from us the shorter and the more summary the procedure, the less heart burning it will entail, and the more liable we shall be to forget it—unless indeed we too become applicants for "remedial measures" to restore to us our lost rank—the rank that we now hold under the provisions of a law that was deliberately enacted nearly twenty years ago after all parties in interest had been given a hearing.

W. P. EVANS, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff.

The Russian cruiser Oleg, which recently sustained serious injury in grounding, has been refloated and is now in dock at Libau.

BILL FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The General Staff of the Army has prepared a bill "To provide for raising a volunteer army of the United States in time of actual or threatened war," which they propose to introduce at the next session of Congress. It provides that in time of war the Army shall consist of three parts, the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Volunteer Army. The Volunteer Army is to be maintained only during war, or while war is imminent, and shall be raised only when Congress shall authorize it and shall be discharged as soon as possible after the emergency is passed. When the President calls for the volunteers the Secretary of War shall prescribe rules and regulations for their examination, organization and enlistment; they to be taken from the States and the D.C., as far as practicable, in proportion to population.

The Volunteers shall be governed by the same rules and be organized in the same method as the Regular Army into brigades, divisions, army corps and separate armies, the President to vary the composition of the several units according to his discretion. Each regiment shall have four surgeons and a hospital corps of twelve; each battalion of engineers and of field artillery two surgeons and a hospital corps of eight. Every twelve companies of field artillery shall be counted as a regiment in this distribution and each four companies as a battalion.

A chaplain shall be appointed for each volunteer regiment and each twelve companies of coast artillery a sufficient number of men for the Hospital and Signal Corps, the Q.M. Department and the Subsistence Department and trained nurses, male and female, at the discretion of the President.

Sec. 8. That the organization of machine gun regiments, field hospitals, hospital trains, hospital ships, stationary and base hospitals, advance and base medical supply depots, convalescent camps, remount and horse depots, transportation units, secret service agencies, military prisons, and such other adjuncts as may be necessary in the prosecution of war, shall be such as the President may from time to time direct, as required by the interests of the Service.

Sec. 9 provides that the staff of a corps commander shall have as its chief a Regular officer, to have while so serving the rank of brigadier general, the others of the staff rank of colonel. The chief of a division commander's staff shall be an officer of the Regular Army, to be given the rank of colonel, the others lieutenant colonels, the members of a brigadier's staff being majors.

Sec. 10. That the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all regimental, field, staff and company officers required to effect the organization of units less than a brigade as set forth in Section 7; and volunteer general officers of such number and grade that the total number in each grade, including those of the Regular Army, shall equal one brigadier general for every 4,000 enlisted men in service, one major general for every 12,000 enlisted men in service, one lieutenant general for every 36,000 enlisted men in service, and one general for each separate army organized: *Provided*, That each lieutenant general, major general and brigadier general of volunteers shall be entitled to the personal staff authorized by law for the like grade in the Regular Army, and each general to four aids selected from the Army and who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel while serving on the staff: *And provided further*, That all appointments below the grade of brigadier general in the line of the Volunteer Army shall be by commission in an arm of the service and not by commission in any particular regiment; and officers in each arm of the service shall be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another as the interests of the service may require, by orders from the War Department.

Sec. 11 provides for the appointment of the officers of the several staff corps and departments according to a fixed proportion of the number of enlisted men.

Sec. 12. That in appointing originally the Volunteer officers authorized in this act, and in all subsequent promotions and appointments of Volunteer officers, the President may select them from the Regular Army, from the organized militia of the District of Columbia, and, upon the recommendation of the various governors, from the organized militia of the several states and territories and from the country at large: *Provided*, That in appointments from the country at large preference shall be given those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the Volunteer Army, or the National Guard, or who have been graduated from educational institutions in which military instruction is compulsory; and to those duly qualified and registered to Section 23 of the act approved Jan. 21, 1902.

No more than two Regulars shall hold commissions in any battalion of volunteer engineers or field artillery, nor more than five in any regiment of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, or in every twelve companies of coast artillery. Regulars serving with volunteers shall hold their places in the Army, the temporary vacancies thus created to be filled by the temporary appointment and promotion, with volunteer rank, of the remaining officers of the regiment, corps, or department in the order of their seniority therein: *Provided*, That vacancies remaining thereafter at the bottom of the regimental, corps or department list may be filled temporarily with volunteer officers of such number and grade as shall maintain each arm, corps and department at its full authorized commissioned strength.

All returns and muster rolls of volunteers shall be made to the A.G., U.S.A., and filed in his office.

Recruiting rendezvous and depots for the enlistment and instruction of volunteers shall be established under the control of the War Department and a sufficient number of officers appointed for duty with them. Retired officers, non-com. officers and privates of the Regular Army may be employed on this duty with increased volunteer rank and with full pay. These officers shall not be eligible for transfer to field units. All other officers are subject to such assignments of duty and such transfers as the President may make. *Provided* that medical officers of Volunteers, when detailed as consulting surgeons, shall not exercise command over the hospitals to which they may be assigned for duty, except that by virtue of their commissions they may command all enlisted men: *Provided further*, That medical inspectors shall be detailed for duty with each army, corps, and division, and for the base and lines of communication, and that no officer shall be detailed for duty as a medical inspector except he be experienced in military sanitation.

Sec. 18. That all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army: *Provided*, That enlisted men in the quartermaster's department and subsistence department of the Volunteer Army shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Engineer Corps.

Volunteer officers found deficient by a board of volunteer officers, to be appointed by a division or separate bri-

gade commander, will be discharged from the Volunteer Army with a month's pay and allowances.

OPENING OF THE WAR COLLEGE.

The Army War College at Washington, D.C., was formally opened on Nov. 9 in the presence of a large gathering of officers of the Army and others. The Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, former Secretary of War, and known as the founder of the War College, made the speech of dedication. Mr. Root said, in the course of his speech, that the American Army was different in principle from all other armies of the world in that when war came the country depended not on the strength of its army to win its battles, but on the strength of its citizens, who were ever ready to answer their country's call to arms. It was the work of the War College to instruct officers in the requirements of an army in protecting it from disease in time of war so that the records would not show such woful loss of life from causes apart from battle. Mr. Root said, also, that more battles had been lost by jealousies among officers than by strategy of the enemy, and he added that the first duty of an officer was self-abnegation. There might be times when it seemed harsh to promote an officer to a higher command over the heads of many in front of him, as those passed might feel a sting, "but I would impress this on you," the speaker added, "these things are done for the good of the Army, and as officers you have no rights, you have no privileges, that you will not surrender for the good of the Army if you are true to the flag and to your calling." Though there is a rule of the college that speeches are to be received in silence this declaration evoked a burst of applause which was led by the officers themselves and in which the women, of whom there were many present, joined.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., president of the War College, explained the features of instruction there. The student officers, among other things, were required to study historical battles and the conditions under which they were fought, with a view of comprehending emergencies arising and the way they were met or should have been met. These studies were not theoretical, but were to be made practical in effect by visits to battlefields and submission to sundry proof.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, spoke for the General Staff, and said:

We, an isolated nation, occupying an immense undeveloped domain of virgin soil and forest, were dedicated in youth to internal development and avoidance of foreign entanglements. We naturally had little occasion and still less incentive to acquire or entertain ulterior ambitions. Differences of opinion concerning questions of internal policy have also been acute and have led to civil strife and bitter political controversy. Our statesmen, absorbed by domestic problems, had neither time nor inclination to study uncertain contingencies or remote possibilities touching national welfare. Under such circumstances it is perhaps not strange that we should have given so little serious consideration, during our first hundred years, to possible external interests of the future. Certain striking incidents appear to indicate that we have, at times, displayed an inability to believe we might be disturbed by external problems. General Grant, while President, negotiated a treaty for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas. Our Senate failed to ratify it. Efforts to acquire it were afterward renewed, but without avail. At one time we held undisputed possession of numerous islands in the Pacific ocean, but, for reasons which seemed satisfactory to the nation, all claim thereto was voluntarily relinquished. Some of these islands now possess strategic value. When a handful of Americans seized the Government of Hawaii and petitioned for annexation to the United States, there was sufficient adverse public opinion to induce our President to reject this petition and endeavor to restore the native monarchy. No one now doubts the defensive value of Hawaii. In fact, prior to the last ten years no well-defined policy has ever existed, cordially indorsed by the nation, touching any possible interest, save in one particular—the "Monroe Doctrine."

During all this period, in keeping with our apparent policy, our very small Army remained completely engrossed with either current obligations or a struggle for existence. It not only gave no study to possible external demands, but was apparently unconscious of obligation to do so.

Then came the Spanish-American War. This demonstrated the fatuity of such apathy, and left behind it a train of consequences. Our nation was now confronted not by theories but conditions—conditions so novel it was undecided what to do. Soon thereafter we proposed to the civilized world another feature of external policy, apparently indorsed by our people—the "Open Door." We also determined to dig the Panama Canal. With Philippine, Cuban, Porto Rican, Panamanian, and "Open Door" problems added to the Monroe Doctrine our isolation was gone.

Now our Army woke from its lethargy and, clearly foreseeing obligations that might easily devolve upon it at any time, found itself at sea, almost without a rudder. No plans for such contingencies, and organized study impossible without co-ordination. Co-ordination impossible, because every bureau chief was already overwhelmed with routine work. The Army was full of able, willing—nay, even anxious—officers, qualified to meet any requirement, yet realizing their utter inability to establish better conditions without powerful assistance, and feeling as helpless as children lost in a wilderness.

But, vindicting what is almost a general law of history, a Moses arose in this emergency and led us out of the wilderness to a Land of Promise. He created a General Staff and War College, whose special duty it was to study questions pertaining to national defense and to co-ordinate the willing service of all. He conceived and constructed this magnificent home in which to conduct such important work. Built to stand for all time, its very permanence affords promise of permanent plans and policy. Regardless of what the policy of the nation may be, our Army will never again be caught without plans to meet every probable contingency, never without such preparation as may be authorized by Congress; and all this is largely due to the initiative and effort of one man. The world contains few public men who have not heard of him as a wise, able, constructive statesman, as a great Secretary of War, and eminent Secretary of State. No intelligent person exists in this broad land who does not know him by reputation. Surely, no man or woman here to-day is unacquainted with his name and fame. He needs no introduction to such an audience, and will now address you.

All the visitors were taken on a trip through the building. It rests alone in the field back from the Potomac River front and across a half mile stretch of flat turf, which will be smooth lawn next spring, from the Army hospital and barracks.

On the west side of the esplanade are the quarters for commissioned officers and their mess hall, a group of sixteen buildings. Opposite, on the east side of the parade ground, the space is given over to a line of quarters for non-commissioned officers, a total of ten buildings, in the center of which group is the site of the Engineer School Building. Across the north end of the field are barracks, each building accommodating two of the four companies of Engineers stationed at the post. Back of these barracks are two mess halls for the enlisted men, and directly north of the latter two large storehouses for the use of the commissary department.

The War College is of classic design, suggestive of the Roman basilica style, and is about 300 feet in length

by 125 feet in depth. The building is two stories above a basement. In the center of the front facade is the main entrance pavilion. Ionic columns and the emblematic figure of an eagle are conspicuous features of the exterior design. The roof plan of the college structure presents the form of a cross, with a low octagonal dome at the intersection. The predominant feature of the approaches is a terrace with a balustrade about five hundred feet in length. From the terrace broad stairways lead down to concrete walks at either end of the terrace.

The interior arrangement is designed to combine utility with monumental features. Passing through a spacious open vestibule there is a vaulted rotunda, which is 100 feet square and 128 feet in height, and constitutes the central feature of the interior. A distinctive detail of the rotunda is four large, square columns, one at each corner, which serve as the main supports. At the rear of the rotunda is the lecture hall, a semi-circular apartment, with tiers of seats arranged so that every one of the three hundred occupants can have at all times an uninterrupted view of the stage.

Opening to the right and left from the rotunda are two large vaulted rooms, each 110 feet in length and 116 feet high, occupying the entire height of the building and lighted at the ends by big arch windows. One of these apartments is the library and the other is the map room. Corridors flanking the map rooms on both floors give access to two tiers of smaller apartments, comprising the offices of General Wotherspoon and the other administrative officials of the War College and the private study rooms for the officers detailed at the college for instruction. Two or three officers occupy each of these twenty-eight rooms.

The rotunda, map room, library and corridors are finished in brick and terra cotta and the floors are for the most part of brick. In the basement, beneath the lecture hall, is a fire-proof and burglar proof vault.

There are several valuable paintings of military subjects: the statue of Frederick the Great, presented by Emperor William; a bust of Napoleon, made from life, and a bronze bust of President Roosevelt. Some fifty student officers are already at the college.

THE REVIVAL OF THE NEVADA TROPHY.

At a dinner given by the president of the American Association of International Riflemen at the clubhouse, Sea Girt, on the evening of Sept. 11, the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL offered for competition, under the auspices of the association, the famous "Nevada" trophy, costing \$500. This trophy was heretofore competed for by companies and batteries of the Regular Army, but in 1895 was withdrawn and has been in the custody of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL since that date. The revival of this trophy under the auspices of the International Association will probably result in the first match taking place at the Sea Girt range in 1909, during the annual competitions on that range.

The conditions of the match, as agreed upon between the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Gen. Bird W. Spencer, president of the International Association, are as follows:

The competition shall be squadded. It shall be open to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, or organized militia of the several states and territories and of the District of Columbia. The rifle will be that in use by the United States troops at the time the match is shot. The match is open to any ammunition, thereby extending the broadest range of intelligence on the subject of kind and character of ammunition to be used.

The distances are somewhat novel, being ten shots at 600, ten shots at 900, and ten shots at 1,200 yards. This will be the first match in the present era which will take place on the 1,200-yard range. The winner of the trophy will be required to give a bond of five hundred dollars to the association for the safe return of the trophy before the next competition, and upon its return the bond will be surrendered.

It is expected that the range upon which the match is shot will contribute at least four additional money prizes. This we are assured of at Sea Girt, as the money prizes at that range are always given in a broad and liberal spirit. No doubt the revival of the "Nevada" trophy will be an event of the 1909 competitions, and as the best shots of the country assemble at Sea Girt each fall, scores well up to the records will no doubt be made. The 1,200-yard range will be a new feature, but in the opinion of riflemen acquainted with the present situation of rifle firing, this range will have to be taken in as part of most of the long range matches.

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 4, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With regard to Mr. H. L. Wynkoop's kind effort in the JOURNAL of Oct. 31, to assist me in ascertaining the origin of the custom of sounding "taps" at military funerals, I would say the version he refers to is the very one I have been trying to "run down" for about a year.

The story, as given me by an officer who got it from the Regimental History of the old 2d Artillery, is as follows:

"During the Peninsular Campaign in 1862 a soldier of Tidball's battery—A, of the 2d Artillery—was buried at a time when the battery occupied an advanced position, concealed in the woods. It was unsafe to fire the customary three rounds over the grave, on account of the proximity of the enemy, and it occurred to Captain Tidball that the sounding of taps would be the most appropriate ceremony that could be substituted. The custom thus originated was taken up throughout the Army of the Potomac, and finally confirmed by orders."

A retired officer in Washington, who has reached the ripe age of eighty, tells me the custom originated before the Mexican War, and he is under the impression the practice was inaugurated at West Point. Another officer of about the same age, who went through the Mexican War, informs me that the custom obtained in his command during that war.

The Tidball incident, therefore, proves this: In 1862 the custom was not general in our Army—otherwise the incident would never have been noted in the Regimental History of the 2d Artillery.

I would gratefully appreciate any information that any one may be able to give me on the subject, especially regarding these points:

1. When and where did the custom start with us?
2. When did the sounding of the present "taps" at funerals supersede the three taps of the drum for foot troops and the three flourishes of the trumpet for mounted commands?

The following origin of the custom of firing three vol-

leys at military funerals, a custom so closely associated with the sounding of "taps" on the same occasions, may be of interest to your readers:

In the funeral rites of the Romans the casting of the earth three times upon the coffin constituted "the burial." It was customary among the Romans to call the dead three times by name, which ended the funeral ceremony, after which the friends and relatives of the deceased pronounced the word "vale" (farewell) three times as they departed from the tomb. So that to-day, when a squad of soldiers fires three volleys over a grave, they are, in accordance with this old Roman custom, bidding their dead comrade "farewell" three times.

The number three was doubtless selected by the Romans because of its symbolical and mystical significance, three, five and seven being so considered in all recorded history. We have, for instance, the Holy Trinity, the Three Graces, the frequent recurrence of three in the Masonic ritual, etc. In the old Army it was customary in some regiments when a soldier was absent from roll-call for the first sergeant to call the absentee's name again three times at the end of the roll. It is really interesting to note to what extent the number three enters our daily lives: Boys start their races by "One, two, three—go!"; the baseball "fan" says, "Three strikes—and out!"; a ship before leaving her berth blows her whistle three times and gives the same number of whistles as a salute when passing another ship at sea; the enthusiast gives his "Three cheers"; the wanderer in search of his "uncle" (pawbroker) is on the lookout for "the three gilt balls"; some people run for President three times without being elected! Triangles have three sides! Tripods three legs!!! And last, but not least, we (since the passage of the new pay bill) eat three meals a day!!!!

JAMES A. MOSS, Captain, 24th Inf.

MORE GRADUATES FROM WEST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

To officers interested in the welfare of the Army, it is a matter of the keenest regret that it should be necessary in time of peace to commission ninety men from civil life. That such a condition is allowed to exist is an injustice which should be speedily corrected by proper legislation increasing the number of cadets at the Military Academy. Instead of presenting commissions to these ninety men, they should have been presented with appointments to West Point, where they would have had an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness for a commission in the Army, and where they would have learned more thoroughly than at any other place or time its traditions of truth, honor, subordination and upright-ness of character.

If we are to have any standard of efficiency, it should be maintained without fear or favoritism, and with an eye single to the good of the Service. Of these men the usual forty per cent. would have fallen by the wayside at West Point. Is there any justice in permitting these men to rank the cadets who have been struggling to reach the coveted goal ever since 1903? It is injustice of the rankest sort.

The writer feels convinced that every officer appointed to the Army in time of peace should come from West Point, and the number of cadets there should be increased to so provide them. It would be far better to graduate too many than too few, for the stamp that West Point puts on a man would never handicap him if he were obligated to return to civil life upon graduating from that institution.

It might be objected that such a scheme would not provide promotion for worthy enlisted men, but such an objection cannot stand. If an enlisted man demonstrates his worthiness for a commission, appoint him to West Point rather than commission him outright. Practically every officer who comes from the ranks in time of peace enlists for the specific purpose of obtaining a commission, and the same examination which now permits him to receive a commission should be required to permit him to receive the appointment to West Point. By following such a policy we would very soon have in the Army as proud an aristocracy as now exists in the Navy, where practically every officer is a graduate from Annapolis, and such an aristocracy means increased efficiency.

It is not argued in this article that the man from West Point is of better clay than his brother officer from outside. Such is by no means the case, for even West Point cannot make gentlemen, but it can and does train them, and in a most efficient and creditable manner. There are scores of most excellent and efficient officers in our Service who are not graduates, but it is safe to assert that there is not one of them but who wishes he had received military training there, and there is not one of them who would want these ninety men to join his branch of the Service in preference to ninety men from West Point.

The field artillery particularly feels its misfortune in the assignment of these civilians. During the past year, from the class of 107 men from the Military Academy, the field artillery got seven, or a little over six per cent. of the class. From the ninety-one civilians it got nineteen, or over twenty per cent., making almost three times as many civilians as graduates, and the year preceding it fared almost as badly. The field artillery wants men who have been tried and have made good at the Academy; it wants men who will develop into good, level-headed, practical, efficient battery commanders; it wants graduates—so does the cavalry; so does the infantry.

If Congress sees fit to pass the bill increasing the number of officers by 612, will it mean 612 appointments from civil life? If so, it will be a matter of the keenest disappointment to all officers of the Service. Perhaps a reorganization of our Army is not far in the future, and if so it means many more officers. The number of cadets at the Military Academy should right now be even greater than the number at the Naval Academy, and the sooner the increase is made the better for the service. The Army will always be what its commissioned personnel makes it, and the greater the care exercised in the selection and training of its officers, the greater will be its pride and efficiency, and the fewer its court-martials will be. In time of peace, every officer a graduate, should be the policy of our Government.

GRADUATE.

American Army officers traveling in the Balkans have seldom failed to be impressed by one detail connected with military service in Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, which has rarely missed making an American or Englishman laugh. The sentries on duty outside the royal palace stood on little wooden footstools. There were two reasons for this practice: the stools kept the sentries' feet dry in wet weather, and if a throng assembled before the palace the sentries from their slight elevation could see over the heads of the crowd.

Back in September the 23d Regiment, stationed at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, was engaged in mapping the country in connection with its other duties, which included now and then a field day. In orders issued by Col. A. C. Sharpe, commanding, dated Sept. 3, 1908, the mapping of seven districts was laid out. The officers to whom were assigned districts were: Lieuts. R. E. Grinstead, R. E. Clarke, W. H. Noble, J. R. Brewer, G. V. S. Quackenbush, Roderick Dew, P. M. Stevens, C. A. Thuis and C. R. Lewis. A field day was arranged for in orders issued under date of Sept. 15. Athletic and military events were included in the program, the latter consisting of shelter tent pitching and wall scaling. A baseball game also was among the features. That all harsh language was noticeable by its absence on the part of the defeated contestants is to be taken for granted in view of the presence among the officials of the tournament of Chaplain J. H. Sutherland as one of the athletic judges, the other two being Captain H. H. Rutherford and Lieutenant Thuis. The referee was Capt. H. L. Laubach, and the judges of military events, Capt. T. F. Schley, H. A. Drum and Lieutenant Lewis. The timekeepers were Lieutenants Stevens and Brewer; the clerk of the course, Lieutenant Grinstead; the starter, Lieutenant Dew; the announcer, Lieutenant Clarke, and the athletic officer, Lieutenant Dew. Under date of Aug. 8 orders were issued for a class of non-commissioned staff officers of the 23d, all the non-coms. of the 1st Battalion, and such specially selected privates as company commanders might designate, to assemble once a week for instruction in the Constitution of the United States, military law, the law of war, etc. The instructor of this class was Captain Schley, assisted by the following officers: Lieutenant Noble, in the study of law; Lieutenant Brewer, in administration; Lieutenant Quackenbush, in engineering; Lieutenant Dew, in map reading and sketching; Lieutenant Grinstead, in minor tactics. A course of military hygiene was established, beginning Aug. 12, the sessions being held weekly, under the teaching of Captain Rutherford, Med. Corps. The general subjects treated were, objects of hygiene, hygienic principles, hygienic conditions in garrison, same in camp, application of hygienic principles to organic and systemic diseases and to infectious diseases. Orders of Sept. 7 outlined the plan of progressive instruction for the coming year.

In an account of the Atascadero Ranch maneuvers a correspondent of Arms and the Man reports that there was a Regular officer in camp who became greatly impressed with the idea of Christian Science last year at Monterey and became so wrapped up in the subject that he almost made a nuisance of himself to even his best friends. "Finally a wag one day suggested that he try his ideas on old Dobbin, an antiquated artillery horse on its last legs and used to draw the garbage cart about the post. Nothing abashed, the officer declared his intention of doing so and demonstrating his theories. The next morning he gave treatment to the old steed, and he had no more than left the stables before the practical jokers arrived with a quart of whiskey and gave old Dobbin a jolt that would have put even a Maine man under the table. Lo and behold, the grave old horse made his appearance later in the day, with head up and tail like a plume, with his horrified driver hanging back on the lines for dear life. The whole post turned out to witness the miracle. The officer was in the seventh heaven with delight and received congratulations from every side as to the effect of his work. The next day the process was repeated by both officer and the jokers, and again did the old steed tear across the parade and around the camp like a two-year old with a burr under his tail, while his driver made a personal request that no more treatments be given for a while. The third day the jokers again followed the officer and this time old Dobbin was given all he could hold. An hour later there arose a wild yell from the direction of the stables and a fiery-eyed steed came galloping across the parade like the most excitable horse in the cavalry barracks. The driver, hatless and howling at the top of his voice, was pulling the reins almost in two without any perceptible effect. Guard mount was in progress but that made no difference to the Christian Science horse. Right for the guard detail he made and the detail scattered without ceremony. He made a sudden turn, and over went the cart just in front of headquarters; while the horse attached to the shafts and released from his load—that is, his draft load—made fine time for Monterey below. An apoplectic K.O. summoned the C.S. officer before him, and a court martial might have followed had not the truth leaked out in some way. Christian Science is a taboo subject with at least one man in camp."

The Mason shelter tent cape for infantrymen is to be given another trial. This device is an ingenious combination of a rain coat and shelter tent. It is the idea of 2d Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 8th Inf., and was tried for a time by a company of the 25th Infantry with quite satisfactory results, although no formal report has ever been made on it. As a rain coat the tent is rather bulky and hardly a thing of beauty, but nevertheless it serves the purpose of a protection from the weather and on forced marches it would prove a very handy shelter tent. On the march it may be done up as a blanket roll and when pitched the rifle may be used as tent pole. The tent is of the Sibley form, seven feet in diameter. The bottom is held down by eleven pegs. Its weight is five pounds as against nine pounds for the half of the present shelter tent in use. As a shelter from heat the Mason tent has special features, the arm holes being used to secure ventilation.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, Capt. P. E. Pierce, U.S.A., president, has sent out a circular letter calling upon all the colleges and universities of our land to join the organization for the purpose of securing a wise and sane control of college sports. To encourage smaller institutions to organize and to adopt the principles advocated by this association, the executive committee have agreed upon a change in the by-laws whereby two or more colleges or universities may unite and send a single delegate to the annual meeting which has been called for Jan. 2, 1909, at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York. The procedure will be along lines laid down last year, viz., a literary program beginning at 10 a.m., followed by an afternoon business session. The executive committee will meet Friday evening and

prepare all uncompleted details for the following day's proceedings. A tentative program has been agreed upon as follows: Addresses on the subjects, "The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States," "College Basket Ball," "College Athletics," "Proper Control of Student Athletic Sports"; debate of the question, "Shall students in good collegiate standing who previously have played baseball for money be permitted to represent their institutions in intercollegiate baseball contests?"

The Navy Department will advertise for bids for a long distance, high power wireless telegraph station to be located in or near Washington for use in testing long-distance systems of wireless transmission. The station must have a sending radius of about 3,000 miles and be furnished completely equipped. Two ship equipments will also be advertised for to have a sending radius of at least 1,000 miles and to be able to receive from the high power station over a distance of 3,000 miles. A board of officers will be appointed to make a thorough test of the new wireless systems. The new high power station is to take the place of the present stations on the Atlantic coast which have a sending radius of about 500 miles. A special appropriation of Congress will not be necessary, as there is a sufficient fund for wireless apparatus now in the control of the department which can be used for this purpose without special authorization.

The President has appointed Col. G. H. Torney, U.S.A., to be Surgeon General on retirement, Jan. 14, 1909, of Surgeon General O'Reilly. This is a selection that gives unbounded satisfaction in the Army. Colonel Torney, who has had a lifetime of honorable service, is now in command of the Hospital at Presidio, San Francisco. He commanded the hospital ship Relief during the Spanish War, has commanded First Reserve Hospital, Manila, and the Army and Navy General Hospital. There were many candidates, but the choice fell naturally to Colonel Torney. The President, it is said, would have appointed Colonel Howard but for the fact this officer is soon to retire. His high achievements were distinctly recognized by the President. Colonel Torney retires in 1914, and it is accepted that he will be reappointed at the end of the staff period.

In San Diego, Cal., on Oct. 30, Company B, N.G.C., celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary, on which occasion it was addressed, among others, by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robe, U.S.A., retired, who said, in part: "The intelligent guardsman can bring himself to the condition of effectiveness only through drill and discipline; through these agencies become a worthy and powerful helper for the preservation of peace and good order, and the willing citizen is glad to pay his share of the burden to support such machinery conducing to healthy and permanent life of the state, for he himself sees, as on this and other occasions, a disciplined, obedient, sober and prompt personnel that makes for quiet and security, and which can never at any time menace the rights of the lover of peace and good order."

Army or Navy men finding themselves in situations requiring water proof matches will find of value this explanation from the Scientific American of the process of water-proofing: Into some melted paraffin (care being taken that it is as cool as possible) dip a few ordinary parlor matches. After withdrawing them and allowing them to cool it will be found that they scratch almost as easily as before being coated with the wax. Several have been held under water for six or seven hours and yet light as easily as before immersion. When the match is scratched the paraffin is first rubbed off and the match lights in the usual way. This process is especially valuable in moist climates, where ordinary matches absorb moisture and become useless.

Another resolution adopted by the Newport Conference, in addition to those given elsewhere, was this: "Resolved, That to carry out the instructions to the conference to submit 'recommendations covering plans to remove all defects found in the North Dakota and Delaware without regard to delay,' the conference recommends that in addition to the changes already recommended for the Utah and Florida, which changes will not involve a delay, the following additional changes would result in an improvement in these two ships: 1. Raise No. 4 turret and lower No. 3 turret. 2. Increase the protection to steering gear. The resulting delay would not exceed sixty days in plans or in the completion of the ship."

The Army transport Kilpatrick will probably be sent to the Philippines. Her voyage thither will be to carry over the four companies of Coast Artillery to be stationed at Corregidor Island and Subig Bay. As it is necessary to have four transports to bring home troops from Cuba, it is likely that the Kilpatrick will not be sent to the Philippines until March. Arrangements have been made for four companies of the Coast Artillery selected on the Pacific Coast to go to the Philippines in case it is not possible to get the Kilpatrick ready in time to place the Coast Artillery companies in the Philippines by the last of March.

There has been received at the Navy Department from Comdr. John H. Gibbons, naval attaché at the embassy of London, a copy of the British Quarterly Review for November in which is an article that is attracting much attention on the naval development of the great Powers. President Roosevelt has during the past week sent for the magazine and is devoting considerable time to a study of the points of comparison there brought out. It is gratifying to note that the British writer finds that the United States is making significant strides forward in the matter of naval progress and is ranking well up with the foremost powers.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards during the past week for work at Army posts: Fort H. G. Wright, H. H. Morgan, New London, Conn., building road embankment, \$1,540; Angel Island, Cal., Mercer Fraser Co., San Francisco, Cal., repairing wharf, \$1,494. Allotments have been made as follows: Fort Moultrie, one barrack and four single N.C.O. quarters,

and one lavatory for band; Fort Greble, one coast artillery barracks, two double sets of N.C.O. quarters; Fort Vancouver, one stable; Fort Bayard, electric lighting; Fort Hamilton, N.Y., coal sheds; Fort Riley, Kas., two hay sheds.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination Dec. 29-30, to fill a large number of vacancies in the positions of clerk and teacher in the Philippine Service. The entrance salary of the majority of male appointees will be \$1,200 per annum, although some appointments may be made at salaries of \$1,000 or \$1,100, based upon the experience and the relative standing in the examination, and they will be eligible for promotion up to \$2,000 per annum for teachers. Eligibility in the assistant examination is required for promotion to the positions of division superintendent, which carry salaries ranging from \$1,600 to \$3,000.

The University of Pennsylvania's committee on the Army-Navy football game on Nov. 12 conducted according to a rule hitherto untried in these sales the annual auction of boxes for the contest that will take place on Franklin Field on Nov. 28. This rule was that a bidder might take one or all the boxes when his bid was accepted by the auctioneer. According to press reports, as a result of this curious method, W. J. Ryan, ticket speculator, was enabled to secure nineteen boxes at \$120 each and he immediately sold them for \$175 each and upward.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who was one of the principal speakers at the dinner of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in New York on Thursday evening, characterized the Y.M.C.A. work in the Army and Navy during his four years in Cuba and five years in the Philippines as "always excellent." "Americans in the Philippines have few other self-respecting amusement places or resorts in which to spend the evenings," he said. "By improving your countrymen's standards of living in the Philippines you have materially raised the natives' opinions of Americans."

Bids will be opened November 23 for the purchase of 250 horses for use in the Philippines. These horses are for delivery at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco and San Antonio. In a few weeks bids will be asked for 250 mules for the Philippines and 300 for use in the United States. These purchases of animals for the Islands indicate that it will be the policy of the Quartermaster's Department, for some time to come, to buy American horses rather than those of Australia for the Philippines.

The following candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: James J. Cohn, Chicago, Ill.; Ben K. Goodman, alternate, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel E. Hokin, alternate, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Krapf, Dalton, Mass.; Alson J. Hull, alternate, Williamstown, Mass.; Job H. Loucks, alternate, Austin, Minn.; John A. Considine, New York city; Martin E. Ryan, alternate, Grand Forks, N.D.; Vernon G. Chase, alternate, Artesian, S.D.; Howard C. Davidson, Wharton, Tex.

No new principle has been proclaimed in the decision of the United States Supreme Court, made public on Nov. 9, that in the case of Coulson, an alleged wife murderer, in the Canal Zone, the Constitution does not apply, and therefore he cannot constitutionally demand a trial by jury. The Constitution is automatically in form only in the actual Union of States, as Webster, in the Florida case, said that Congress could govern that territory as it pleased; "it might even deny trial by jury," and the Court accepted that dictum as correct.

After a series of laboratory tests the War Department has decided that both heat and cold are modified by the action of colors on various rays of the sun, increasing or decreasing these rays to an appreciable degree. As a result the troops in the Philippines will wear orange colored underwear. Orders to this effect were issued Nov. 12, and 5,000 suits and 5,000 hat linings ordered shipped by the Quartermaster's Department to Manila. The experiments have been made by the Medical Department.

Secretary Wright has now four court-martial cases on his desk. Those of 1st Lieut. W. W. Ballard, Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin, 13th Inf., and two cases of Capt. S. Avery, Jr., Coast Art. In a few days two more cases will join these, the record and findings in the trials of Colonel Corman and Captain French, 7th Inf., having reached the War Department.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination Dec. 9, at Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to secure eligibles from which to fill a vacancy in the position of inspector of shoes, Quartermaster's Department at Large, Boston, Mass., at \$1,200 per annum, and vacancies requiring similar qualifications as they occur in that department.

Secretary Wright will recommend in his annual report that there be added to each cavalry and infantry regiment of the Army one full machine gun company with six guns and ten men to each gun. This would add about 1,500 men to the Army and in the neighborhood of 130 officers.

Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., retired, is among those whose names are being discussed in connection with the possible appointment as Secretary of War under the administration of President Taft.

G.O. 177, War Department, dated November 9, 1908, which appears under our Army head in this issue, orders changes of station of troops in the 3d, 5th, and 8th Cavalry.

A reorganization of the New York Quartermaster's depot is expected to follow the transfer of Col. Charles A. M. McCauley, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, to Pittsburgh to take charge of the storage and supply depot in that city.

RETURN OF GENERAL WOOD.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., arrived at New York city from Rotterdam aboard the Noordam on Nov. 9 and assumed command of the Department of the East, on Nov. 10, relieving Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who goes to Chicago, Ill., to take command of the Department of the Lakes.

General Wood on his return to the United States was accompanied by his wife and family, and also his aide, Capt. G. T. Langhorne, 11th U.S. Cav., and was met at Quarantine by the quartermaster steamer Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, on board of which were Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S.M.A.; Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d U.S. Cav.; Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th U.S. Inf.; Capt. William S. Conrow, 22d Regt., N.G.N.Y., acting deputy surveyor, and Capt. William J. Costigan, 69th Regt., N.G.N.Y., also in the customs service.

All of the above party boarded the Noordam and welcomed General Wood. Captain Conrow was specially detailed to meet General Wood and arrange for the passage of the baggage, and this he promptly did, much to the satisfaction of the General. Captain Costigan, who was detailed to assist Captain Conrow, was the officer that passed the baggage and found everything O.K. There wasn't even a contraband cigarette. As the women in General Wood's party did not care to go down the steep boarding ladder to the Johnston, to be conveyed direct to Governors Island, the entire party remained on the Noordam until she was docked.

General Wood, who was glad to return to the United States, has been in almost continuous service in the Philippines for six and a half years, his only visit to the United States in that time being in 1905, when he came back for an operation on one of his eyes. He and Mrs. Wood and their son and daughter have been in Europe since the early part of April, passing most of the time at Vevey, Switzerland. General Wood also visited the maneuvers of the French and the German armies, and was the military representative on the American Commission to the Spanish Historical Congress at Saragossa, and stated that nobody could have been more genuinely hospitable than the Spanish.

General Wood said the conditions in the Philippines were peaceful and prosperous. He thought the Filipino products should be admitted free into this country. The army in the Philippines since the introduction of his swimming instruction had lost practically nobody by drowning. The Filipino Scouts, the General said, were among the bravest and finest soldiers in the world. Nearly all the natives liked Mr. Taft and were doubtless very glad that he had been elected. The schools were doing a fine work and the people were becoming better acquainted with the Americans, the school children imbibing the American spirit.

Speaking of the French and German army maneuvers, General Wood said: "Both were tremendously interesting. We were very cordially received in both countries, and in Germany the German attaché to the Embassy in Washington was especially detailed to act as our aide, while in France the Viscount de Chambrun, a great grandson of Lafayette, acted in a similar capacity. What was especially noteworthy was the great advance in aerial navigation and the use of dirigible balloons. I think the military dirigible is already a success, and the aeroplane is destined to play an important part in military plans in the near future."

When Major General Wood assumed command of the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governors Island, on Nov. 10, the transfer of command by Major Gen. F. D. Grant was simple, the only persons present being the staff officers of the department. After reading the War Department order assigning General Wood to command, General Grant said: "I want to express my regret at leaving so many good friends, and to wish for you, General Wood, a great measure of success as commander of this department." "And I," responded General Wood, "wish to thank you and to congratulate you upon assuming command of the Department of the Lakes." The salute of thirteen guns that would have been fired in honor of the incoming and retiring commanders was postponed, owing to the fact that the body of 1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, Coast Art., who died in the hospital on Governors Island on Nov. 8 of typhoid fever, was being removed at the time.

In the afternoon of the same day a reception was given to Gen. and Mrs. Wood at the Governors Island Club by the officers and ladies of the New York Harbor posts. A Navy tug brought a large delegation of officers of the Navy from the navy yard, Brooklyn. Gen. and Mrs. Grant went to New York at the close of the reception and on the following morning left for Chicago.

ARMY AND NAVY ALUMNI DINNER.

The joint meeting of the Alumni of the Naval Academy and the Military Academy at the University Club in New York city last week appears to have been a great success, and although no formal vote was taken on the subject of having joint dinners in the future, every speaker commended and advised that the custom be continued. Every reference to the great advantages that might come to the country from a better acquaintance and heartier co-operation between Army and Navy officers was received with undoubted warmth and enthusiasm, and we believe that we are correct in saying that absolutely every graduate at the dinner favored the continuance of this custom. There were no regular toasts, but three Army men and three Navy men had their names on the program and were called on for speeches, each one talking about that subject which most appealed to him. For the Army, there were Gen. Horace Porter, Major Gen. F. D. Grant and Colonel Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy. For the Navy, it was intended to have Admiral Coghlan, Admiral Brownson and Capt. Aaron Ward, but as Admiral Brownson was absent, W. H. Stayton, late U.S.N., responded in his stead. After these more formal speeches were finished, there were short addresses from Gen. James H. Wilson, who is the president of the Military Academy Graduates' Association, and Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. E. B. Beaumont, U.S.A., retired; Loyall Farragut, and Lewis Nixon. The senior graduate present was Gen. Eugene A. Carr, of the Military Academy, class of 1850, and he, of course, presided. Col. Robert M. Thompson, Naval Academy '68, was the toastmaster. There were present 75 West Point graduates, 75 Naval Academy graduates, and representatives from other universities, as follows: Of Princeton, Mr. William Allen Butler; of Columbia, Mr. Herbert Satterlee; of Yale, Mr. E. V. Reynolds; of University of Pennsylvania, Prof. H. W. Spangler. The senior graduates present were General Carr, Rear Admiral Mahan,

General Carlton, General Porter, General Farley, Colonel Beaumont and Rear Admiral Higginson.

Capt. Aaron Ward, U.S.N., the supervisor of the Harbor of New York, who is in a sense an amphibious representative of the military services, made a speech which excited special interest. In it he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My brother farmers out on Long Island tell me that the chestnut trees are dying out all around this section, but you may find before I get through that some of the chestnuts themselves are dying hard.

Possibly I owe this privilege of addressing you to the fact that I am now a sort of connecting link between the Army and the Navy, for my official duties as Supervisor of this harbor are performed under the direction of the Chief of Engineers. Curiously enough, the very first day that I went to the Army building and visited my new associates, a personal conversation recalled one other time, at the dawn of my career, when I was also a link of sorts in helping to bind the services together.

This was away back in '68, when the authorities in an unguarded moment allowed the cadets and midshipmen to come in actual personal contact, instead of exchanging late November amenities as at present with a gridiron to keep them safely apart. No graduate who participated in that hilarious visit will ever forget it, when all the practice ships, Savannah, Macedonian and Dale, were sent up to West Point during graduation week. Well, in making my round of Army calls last May I found one colonel deeply interested in a certain midshipman, now a gray-haired rear admiral, and it turned out that the cockles of memory were stirred because that particular young child of the devil had been the chief barkeeper of a lusty blind tiger established in the washroom of the old Macedonian in '68 for the benefit of those awfully thirsty West Pointers! I couldn't help saying, reproachfully: "You might have tried to remember me also, Colonel, for I was one of the plebes washing glasses behind that very bar!"

So you see, gentlemen, my connection with the Army did not begin with my present functions. And once at least I took part in a joint Army and Navy operation. This was at a point not a thousand miles from Jolo, where it was proposed to build a wharf and the position of its end was to be located by a buoy. The youngster in charge of this part of the job being rather short of suitable materials took a log of the native wood for his buoy and one of the rocks from along shore as an anchor, and attached them to the respective ends of a piece of my rope. When he took his outfit aloft he was considerably surprised to see his native wood log go to the bottom and his punicle-like rock float on the surface. But he marked the end of his wharf all right. The Army gets there all the same!

They tell us that the young gentlemen at the Academies to-day are of a more subdued kind than in our time. But I for one should be sorry if there did not lurk here and there beneath the trim tunics or natty jackets the same diabolical capacity for mischief which seems perennial in cadets or midshipmen, whether of the common, garden, or even exhibition variety. And I am glad to believe that something else exists there as well.

West Point and Annapolis may not turn out any more intelligent men than any other sound institution, just as they may not be any handsomer or morally any better. But the average cadets or midshipmen absorb some facts which may not be dwelt upon with equal force elsewhere. They learn to obey promptly without kicking at the umpire in their game of life, to work honestly without hope or prospect of any reward, to behave rationally without slopping over and to think nationally with a glance sweeping far higher than any village steeples.

Whoever wears, or who has worthily worn, the uniform of the U.S. Army or Navy, from private to general, from coal passer to admiral, is by that fact a member of the truest patriotic club that any American can ever join. The initiation fee is not light, for it is paid by the surrender of all of our liberty of action and most of our freedom of speech, but the honor is worth all of that and more. And our great association will wield its greatest power for good when all of its members, military and naval, stand as a unit and as an example in fidelity to duty, in discipline and in unswerving loyalty to the Government of the United States.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Margaret Pearson Stickney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stickney, was married to Midshipman Lloyd Crow Stark at the home of her parents in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1908. The house was lavishly decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. In the adjoining library and supper room white and yellow chrysanthemums were used, symbolizing the Naval Academy colors of white and gold, while in the drawing room were only white chrysanthemums and palms, the latter forming a bower at the upper end of the apartment. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride wore white satin, embroidered in pearls and trimmed with old rose point lace from her mother's wedding gown. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms and she carried a shower of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Marjorie Stirling. The bridesmaids were Miss Willhella Stark, of Louisiana, Mo., sister of the groom; Miss Adelaide Williams, Miss Ellen Frances Preston and Miss Margaret Lloyd Goldsborough. The best man was Midshipman Franklin Paul Conger, and the ushers, Midshipmen Robert S. Young, jr., William Denny Brereton, Paul Henry Bastedo and Maurice R. Pierce. After the ceremony there was a small reception, followed by a seated supper for the bridal party, when the wedding cake was cut by the bride with the groom's sword. During the later evening the couple left on a short honeymoon trip, from which they will go to Norfolk, where Midshipman Stark is now attached to the United States cruiser Montana.

Lieut. Col. E. G. Feché, U.S.A., announces the engagement of his daughter, Mary Forsythe Feché, to Mr. Porter David McConney, of Atlanta, Ga.

From Trinidad, Cuba, Oct. 31, 1908, an officer of the Marine Corps writes: "At the request of Mrs. Rogers I have the honor to ask that you publish the following: 'Married. Steinmetz-Rogers.—On Aug. 8, 1906, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N.Y., Miss Mabel Josephine Steinmetz (Dorothy Kendal) and 1st Lieut. Austin Clyde Rogers, U.S. Marine Corps.' Lieutenant Rogers died at Cavite, P.I., on Oct. 23, and Mrs. Rogers asks me to write to you with a view to having the marriage made public. Mrs. Rogers is now with Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger at this post."

Mrs. Charles Henry Huffman, of San Francisco, Cal., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mercedes, to Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d U.S. Cav., U.S.A. The wedding will take place the latter part of December.

Miss Marjorie Benjamin, whose engagement to Mr. John Wolfe Clark is announced, is a granddaughter of the late Park Benjamin, the poet, and a first cousin of Mrs. H. H. Rogers, jr. The bride-to-be is the daughter of Mr. Park Benjamin, 2d, well known as a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, as a lawyer and as a writer on scientific subjects. He is the author of many articles dealing with naval subjects, and was the first author to advocate a United States Naval Reserve. Working with Mr. E. J. Berwind and Col. Robert M. Thompson, he collected one of the most comprehensive of the world's libraries in which the books are relative to electricity.

This collection was presented to the United States Naval Academy as memorial of the classes '67, '68 and '69.

John Lincoln Clem, jr., son of Col. John L. Clem, U. S.A., and Miss Lillian Ellis Benton, were married in San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 5, 1908, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church. The decorations that prevailed throughout every detail were green and white, and blended effectively for the church trimming of palms and flowers. The bridal party entered to the rendition of "Wedding Bells" in the following order: Guthrie Clark and Miss Mattie Terry, Frank Tillman and Miss McCampbell, Ferdinand Groos and Miss Alma Westervelt, Carl Waelder and Miss Genevieve Scott, Otis Westervelt and Miss Tulita Chittim, Miss Eileen Benton, maid of honor, and the bride on the arm of her father, I. B. Benton. Mr. Clem was attended by Murray Thomas as best man. Rev. J. Lindsay Patton performed the ceremony. The bride wore a dainty creation of chiffon over liberty silk draped in directoire style and lavishly trimmed in rose point and silk appliqué, the whole enveloped in a filmy veil drapery caught at the coiffure. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a pearl necklace, a gift of Mr. Clem. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the recessional. An informal reception for the bridal party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Benton, 314 Augusta street. Mr. and Mrs. Clem went to New Orleans on their wedding tour. Upon their return they will occupy their handsome cottage home on Grayson street, a gift of the bridegroom's father. The bride's traveling suit was of blue cloth, tailored.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Polk, daughter of Mrs. Polk, of Baltimore, and the late Capt. Trusten Polk, to Ensign Pierre L. Wilson, U.S.N., stationed on board of the Marietta, at Portsmouth, N.H. Miss Polk is connected with well-known families of Maryland, including the Dorseys, the Ridgelys, of Hampdon, and the Causeys, of Delaware.

Miss Eleanor Granger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Tileston Granger, was married in Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1908, to Paymr. Felix R. Holt, U.S.N. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Granger and was witnessed by only a family party. Paymaster Holt had as his best man Paymr. D. W. Nesbit, U.S.N., and the ushers were Comdr. J. C. Gillmore and Asst. Paymr. F. H. Atkinson, U.S.N. Miss Granger was attended by her cousin, Miss Eleanor Granger McGrath, of Philadelphia; Miss Erma Shaw, daughter of Mr. Leslie M. Shaw; Miss Marie La Boytaux, Miss Kate MacArthur and Miss Barbara Kauffman. Mr. Granger gave his daughter away and the couple stood before a prie-Dieu in a bower of white roses and chrysanthemums. The bride was gowned in heavy white satin trimmed with point lace, and made in Empire style, with a full court train. She wore a tulle veil fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms. She wore also her fiancé's gift, a diamond brooch, and carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and orange blossoms. Paymaster Holt and his bride will make their home in Washington after a wedding trip North.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Lelia Baker Hobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson, of Norfolk, Va., to Midshipman Vaughn V. Woodward, U.S.N., of Charleston, W. Va. The wedding will be solemnized at Old St. Paul's Church in Norfolk on Saturday evening, Nov. 21. Miss Hobson's maid of honor will be Miss Rachel Claude, of Annapolis, Md. The bridesmaids will be Miss Nancy Woodward, of Charleston, sister of the groom; Miss Woods, of Charleston, cousin of the groom; Miss Margaret Gill, of Petersburg, Va.; Miss Anna Rose Cohn, Miss Dolly Whaley and Miss Katharine Newbill, of Norfolk. The best man will be Midshipman Nixon, U.S.N., and the ushers will be Messrs. Wicham Taylor, Hugh Davis, Henry Johnston and Robert L. Payne, of Norfolk; Kelly Kelton, of the University of Virginia, brother of Captain Kelton, U.S.A., and Sam Chilton, of Charleston, W. Va. After the ceremony an elaborate reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents in Pembroke avenue, Ghent, Norfolk.

Mr. Benjamin Walker announces the marriage of his daughter, Ora, to Lieut. John Thomas Harris, U.S.A., Monday, Nov. 2, 1908, at Parkersburg, W. Va. They will be at home after Dec. 15 at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Charles Gauld, of Portland, Ore.

Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale announces the marriage of his daughter, Polly, to Lieut. Oliver Prescott Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf., at Manila, on Oct. 3, 1908.

One of the most beautifully arranged of the fall weddings in Houston, Texas, was that of Oct. 27, 1908, when Miss Laura Stevens, daughter of Judge Charles Frederick Stevens, of Liberty, became the bride of Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d U.S. Cav., the ceremony being performed under the bower erected on the lawn. Lieutenant Boone's best man was Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, and the groomsmen were 2d Lieuts. Thomas J. Johnson, S. B. Buckner and James E. Chaney (all of the 9th Infantry, Fort Sam Houston), and Edward R. Pickett, jr., O'Brien Stevens, Charles F. Stenoff. Mrs. Reese C. De Graffenreid of Gainesville and Mrs. Charles S. Polk served as matrons of honor, and Miss Emma V. Smith of San Antonio was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Edith Prestridge, Frances Fountain, Hattie Lou Hudson, Hettie Smith, Bess Gibson, Annie Bess Moore, Katie Wray Ward, Veta Boone, Iilmah Hulen, Edaline Belk, Nita Pickett, and the flower girls were Misses Marguerite Splane, Dorothy Ellis, Edna De Blanc, Isabelle Bingle, Robert Richardson was the ring bearer. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Judge Stevens, wore an exquisite wedding gown of white messaline elaborately trimmed with rose point lace. The tulle veil was adjusted with lilies of the valley and the bridal bouquet was of these blooms and bride roses. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "a girl of much personal charm, and who possesses musical talent in an unusual degree, has been a social favorite in Houston, where she frequently visited." After the ceremony, which was performed by Father Crowe, assisted by Father Kirwin of Galveston, a large reception was held in the Stevens home, where the bridal tones of green and white were dominant in the embellishment. Bride roses and palms were employed in the drawing-room, and in the dining-room the serving table, which was overlaid with satin damask, had for its centerpiece the wedding cake, which the bride cut with Lieutenant Boone's saber. Miss Edaline Belk received the ring, Miss Hettie Smith the thimble and Lieutenant Porter the dime. The presents were very numerous and handsome, and included a handsome cross sent from Rome by Rev. Mother St. Joseph, and a beautiful point lace handkerchief, the handiwork and gift of the sisters of Villa Marie at Bryan. Lieutenant and Mrs. Boone left on the evening

train for a wedding journey through Mexico, and after a tour of that country will be at home at Fort Clark, Texas, where the bridegroom is stationed. The bride's going-away gown was a stylish tailored suit of army blue, worn with an Oriental vest and hat and shoes en suite.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Jessica Coleman Romain, prominent in women's work for humanity and leader in social and literary circles, and wife of Major Armand Romain, late 9th U.S. Vols., and sister of Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, 9th U.S. Inf., died at the summer home of the family at Bay St. Louis, Miss., Oct. 18, 1908. Mrs. Romain was the only daughter of Mr. H. Dudley Coleman, of New Orleans, a member of the Fifty-first Congress who served in the Confederate service during the Civil War, in the Army of Northern Virginia. "An only and idolized daughter," writes a correspondent, "she developed into the fuller bloom of a cherished wife and a devoted mother. Her sympathies were particularly enlisted in the Woman's Dispensary, the Juvenile Court and the Prison Reform Association. At the time of her death Mrs. Romain was vice-president of the Era Club, having served two terms as president, and positively declining a re-election, although tendered one unanimously. On the formation of the Juvenile Court committee she was made its chairman, but withdrew from that office about three months ago. Mrs. Romain was also a member of the Travelers' Aid Association, the Woman's Club, the Woman's League, and the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the U.D.C., serving as corresponding secretary of the last mentioned organization." Committees appointed by these various bodies represented them at her funeral, which took place from the residence, 2013 Napoleon avenue, interment being in Metairie Cemetery.

Mr. Washington S. Delgado, husband of Mrs. Desdemona Morris Delgado, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1908.

Mrs. Annie Evans, widow of Col. Andrew W. Evans, U.S.A., committed suicide at her home at Elkton, Md., Nov. 7, by hanging. Mrs. Evans had worried a great deal over the new assessment law of Cecil County which increased the tax on securities. She feared it would materially impair her income. It is thought this may have driven her to self-destruction.

Mrs. Susan Grafton Goodwin Gale, mother of Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav., one of the oldest women in Worcester, Mass., died suddenly in her home at the corner of Elizabeth and Farwell streets, Oct. 26, 1908. She was 90 years and 7 months old, and had lived in Worcester nearly a half century. She was the widow of George W. Gale, who was city almoner for twenty-six years. Mrs. Gale had been an invalid for many years and during the past few years had been in a very feeble condition, but her death came wholly unexpected. In spite of her many years, Mrs. Gale was not confined to the house. She was occasionally taken out for a drive by her daughters. During the past few years her eyesight had failed rapidly and lately she was unable to recognize a person. Mrs. Gale was a descendant of the early Maine settlers. She was born in Kennebunkport, Me. Previous to going to Worcester she had lived in Mexico for eight years. She is survived by two daughters, Misses Susie G. and Mary T. Gale, at home, and one son, Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale, of the 10th Cavalry, stationed at Fort William McKinley in the Philippines. She also leaves two granddaughters, Mary Grafton Gale and Dorothy Winslow Gale.

Army officers who in their various administrative capacities in the Philippines had occasion to meet David Joseph Doherty, M.D., will learn with regret of his death in Chicago on Oct. 27 after a second attack of cerebral hemorrhage. The Tagalog language and customs had no better student than he, his researches in those fields eventually extending his interest to the needs of the natives. His principal achievements, aside from his ethnologic and philologic researches, were the founding of a training school for native nurses, and of a society to provide for a dispensary connected with an organization to procure pure milk for infants.

First Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1908. He was born in Ohio Sept. 18, 1881, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1905, as a second lieutenant, and was assigned to the Artillery Corps. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 25, 1907. Lieutenant Tompkins was a thirty-second degree Mason and a highly esteemed member of New York Consistory A.A. Scottish Rite. Several prominent members of the community and of Republic Lodge No. 690, F. and A.M., attended the funeral services at Governors Island on Nov. 10, and extended their deepest sympathies to the bereaved father and brother. Lieutenant Tompkins, about a month ago, developed typhoid fever, and after an illness of three weeks he passed away. His father, Rev. E. S. Tompkins, of Ohio, spent a week with him during his last illness, but had returned to Ohio two days before his death. The funeral ceremonies were held in the post chapel on Tuesday morning and were attended by Major General Wood and staff, the officers and ladies of the post, and the father and brother of the deceased officer. Many flowers were sent in token of esteem, from the members of his class (1905) at the Military Academy, and from the mine planter Ringgold, which was under command of Lieutenant Tompkins before his illness, and from various friends. Sergeants of the 12th Infantry were the bearers, and the honorary pallbearers were Capt. Frank K. Fergusson and Lieuts. Clifford L. Corbin, William E. Shedd and Maxwell Murray, all C.A.C.; the officers in command of the fleet of mine planters about to sail for San Francisco and Manila. Co. F was the escort, and the usual ceremonies were observed after the service in the chapel in the march to the boat. The interment took place in Norwalk, O.

Mrs. Hilda E. Burrow, wife of Hon. J. R. Burrow, and oldest daughter of Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, died at Topeka, Kas., Nov. 3, 1908, of pneumonia.

Rear Admiral James Madison Miller, U.S.N., governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, Pa., died Nov. 12, 1908, a victim of Bright's disease. With him at the time of his death were his wife, who was Miss Agnes Watson, and his daughters, Mrs. John V. Kleemann, wife of Lieutenant Kleemann, U.S.N., and Mrs. Karl Roderbourg. Rear Admiral Miller was a native of Missouri, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1867, when his first assignment was on the Minnesota, in which he made a special cruise. Among other duties, he has served on the Jamestown of the Pacific Fleet, 1868-70; he was on the Kansas during the Tehuantepec and Darien expedition, 1870-72; served on the Monongahela, at the Naval Academy, on the Constitution, Minnesota, Hartford, Lackawanna, Omaha, on special torpedo service,

and on ordnance duty at Washington. He was on the Monocacy, Vermont, and was in command of the Yantic, 1896-7. He was ordered to command the Merrimac April 18, 1898, and on June 2 of the same year he turned over the vessel to Rear Admiral Sampson, when she was sunk at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, and joined the New York. His next command was the Pompey, which was on blockade duty on the north side of Cuba until the close of the Spanish war. He was in command of the Badger, and in that vessel sailed from San Francisco with the Samoan commissioners for Apia, Samoa, and returned with them to San Francisco in August, 1899. He was also in command of the Ranger and Scindia, and was on duty at the navy yard, New York. He was subsequently in command of the Columbia, Minneapolis and Lancaster. His appointment as governor of the Naval Home was made in December, 1907, and he was due to retire for age May 23, 1909.

Below we give the first official facts of the assassination of Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, 4th U.S. Inf., son of Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Sub. Dept., U.S. Army, on Sept. 26 last, at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, Philippine Islands, and of his death from wounds on Sept. 28. The letter detailing the facts of the terrible event was sent by an officer of the 4th Infantry to Captain Bloom, and says: "It is very painful to me, as well as sorrowful to you, to be told of the assassination of your dear son, Edward, at this station about 5:25 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 26, and of his death from wounds then received about 1 o'clock the following Monday morning, Sept. 28. As you probably know, Edward has been in command of the machine gun platoon almost ever since his promotion to first lieutenant. A private of the platoon, by the name of Suttles, was reported absent from stable call at 4 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 26. Edward directed the sergeant (Stump) to have Suttles report to him on his return. On returning to quarters this sergeant met and gave the order to Suttles. Suttles left the quarters and went over toward Edward's house. He returned to the quarters pretty soon and reported to the sergeant that the Lieutenant directed him (Suttles) to report to him (Sergeant Stump) in arrest. Suttles was seen to leave the squad-room shortly after that; but no one suspected anything wrong about it. Suttles must then have gone direct to Edward's quarters and went up from the rear to the back door. Edward's wife was leaving the bathroom in her kimono and saw and recognized Suttles, whom they all knew very well, as he had helped to do some work about the house. Suttles asked for the Lieutenant, and a native boy went to the front door, where he was sitting on the front porch reading. Edward got up, going through the hall to where Suttles was standing at the back door. As soon as Edward got within arm's length of him, Suttles began to fire at him, hitting him three times—in the right breast, once in the left arm and once in the left leg. He had a very small 5-caliber revolver, fired three shots, and two cartridges failed to fire, but whether at Edward or himself will never be known. Suttles immediately cut his throat, began to bleed when on the back porch, started down the back steps bleeding, and finally fell to the ground about fifteen paces from the house, dead. This is all that will ever be known of that horrible tragedy. It was a most awful deed and is still a profound wonder to all of us, particularly to me. I feel it will be hard to get anybody to fill Edward's place, and everybody was so fond of his wife, who had so recently presented him a baby boy. Bloom, I do not believe I ever had anything happen in all my Army life that I regret so much. I had sent for him at 12:30 that very day to talk to him about the platoon. The sergeant of the platoon says that Suttles was vindictive and treacherous. He certainly showed it in that dastardly deed. Edward was not harsh. Indeed, he tried to govern by moral suasion mostly."

Mrs. Anne R. Marvin, widow of Comdr. Joseph D. Marvin, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Purser Thomas Breese, U.S.N., died at Newport, R.I., Nov. 5, 1908.

Mr. Arthur L. Bressler, who was Adjutant General of Ohio under Governor James E. Campbell, died in New York city Nov. 6, 1908, in the Hotel St. Lorenz. Death came suddenly and rather unexpectedly, and an investigation was made by Coroner Shady, who pronounced death due to cancer of the stomach.

Dr. Augustus Salley Hydrick, father of Midshipman J. L. Hydrick and of Mrs. G. L. Caskey, wife of Midshipman G. L. Caskey, died of apoplexy on Oct. 9 at his home, 268 Russell street, Orangeburg, S.C. A correspondent writes: "He was an eminent physician, upright citizen, a true and devoted friend; one who knew no such thing as caste; he was the benefactor of all the people among whom his life was spent. He will be missed as only one man of each community can be missed." Dr. Hydrick was a Royal Arch Mason, and was vice-president of the Orangeburg County Medical Society. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Orangeburg city schools. Devoted to his home city, he never missed an opportunity to join in any movement that would promote her interests.

Capt. George W. Bone, eighty-two years old, who served as an acting master in the Navy during the Civil War, was knocked down while crossing 152d street and St. Nicholas avenue, New York city, on the night of Nov. 7 by an automobile and sustained a fracture at the base of the skull and internal injuries, from which his death followed on Nov. 12.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. W. B. Reynolds, widow of Major W. B. Reynolds, U.S.A., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Slavens, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, and small son are spending several months at 2114 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Paymr. E. C. Gudger, U.S.N., has been commissioned a paymaster in the Navy from May 5, 1908. He is at present on duty on the Idaho.

Asst. Paymr. E. H. Van Patten, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Asiatic Station, has been ordered to settle accounts at the Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

Mrs. Wright, of Chicago, is stopping for a few weeks at the Imperial, New York, on her way to Fort Leavenworth, to visit her sister, Mrs. Aloe, wife of Capt. Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf.

A son, John Summerhayes Beale, was born to the wife of Mr. Robert Buchanan Beale, at Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 6. Mrs. Beale was formerly Miss Katharine Summerhayes, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Summerhayes, U.S.A., retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Poor have returned to Washington for the season. They are accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., who expects to spend the greater part of the winter in Washington.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber has purchased a house at 275 South Whitney street, San Jose, Cal.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick have planned to go to Egypt for a stay of several months.

A daughter was born to the wife of Mr. Prescott Slade, on Nov. 4. Mrs. Slade is the daughter of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Roe.

Mrs. Fielding Lewis Poindexter left Warrenton, Va., last week for Chicago to join her husband, who is professor of military science and tactics at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill.

Judge Miles Poindexter, of Spokane, brother of Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, U.S.A., and brother-in-law of Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., has been elected to Congress from the Third District of Washington state.

Mr. Hamilton Gay Howard presented Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, during his stay in Detroit, Mich., on court-martial duty, with a blackthorn cane that once belonged to Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate Army.

Still another addition to the ranks of Army debutantes in Washington, D.C., this season, will be Miss Matile, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, U.S.A., retired, who has taken an apartment at the Cairo on Q street.

A son, Charles Francois Alexis, was born to the wife of Baron Moncheur at the Belgian Legation, Washington, D.C., on Oct. 23. The little baron is a nephew of Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., and Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th U.S. Cav.

Major Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 24, at dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Cabell. The floral decorations were entirely in yellow, in compliment to Captain Cabell, who is a Cavalry officer. The Captain left Oct. 30 for the Philippines to join the 1st Company, which is at present stationed on the Islands. Mrs. Cabell and children will remain here for the winter.

Mrs. Schumm and Miss Gretchen Schumm, wife and daughter of Major Herman C. Schumm, are guests of Mrs. Schumm's sister, Mrs. Dunn, wife of Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, at her apartments at The Marie Antoinette, New York city. Major Schumm has just arrived from the South to take command at Fort Hamilton, and they will soon be settled in their new home, which has been vacant for over a year, since Colonel Williams was ordered away.

Brig. Gen. J. B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Aleshire gave a dinner in Washington Nov. 5 in compliment to Mrs. Worthington Ames and Mrs. Edgar F. Preston, of California, who are house guests of Major B. F. Cheatham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cheatham. The other guests were Major Moses G. Zalinski, U.S.A., and Mrs. Zalinski; Major David S. Stanley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stanley; Major and Mrs. Cheatham, Major P. W. West, U.S.A., and Capt. John A. Logan, jr., U.S.A.

When the four troops of Cavalry in command of Major Wheeler and the Battery of Field Artillery in command of Captain Gatley return to Camp Columbia after their twenty-one days' practice march, the men will find the post pavilion lighted, the floor polished and the music ready for a grand masque ball by the enlisted men. Colonel Pitcher has given permission to thus entertain the returning troops on Thanksgiving night. Adjutant Murphy will do his part by providing a string orchestra. Chief Musican Savoca will furnish good dancing music, and Chaplain Rice, 27th Inf., will be floor director. Drum Major Eikenberry will be chairman on the prize committee. Corporal Litwiler, of the Marine Corps, will have charge of the busses. Sergeant Major O'Connor and Private Albrant, of the Cavalry, will direct the grand march. Corporal Desmond, of the Infantry, will decorate.

In the window of Gen. T. S. Peck's insurance office at Burlington, Vt., may be seen a photograph of the members of the Commandery-in-Chief, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which held its last annual meeting in Burlington Sept. 30, 1908. This picture was taken from the steps of the west front of the City Hall. In the group may be seen the faces of many of the distinguished gentlemen who were present, among them being Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Commander-in-Chief Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S.A.; Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N.; Col. John P. Nicholson, recorder-in-chief; Gen. F. W. Swift, of Michigan, and others. It is a rare picture of officers of the War for the Union residing in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon and California. Many letters have been received from visiting members speaking of the unusually pleasant reunion they enjoyed in Burlington.

On Thursday, Nov. 5, Mrs. S. C. Ellis gave a bridge luncheon at her home on Eighty-sixth street, New York city, in honor of Mrs. Conrad, wife of Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav. (on recruiting duty). Among those invited to meet Mrs. Conrad were Mrs. Brechemin, wife of Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps, and her daughter, Mrs. David H. Gillespie, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G.; Mrs. Hull, wife of Col. John A. Hull, J.A.; Mrs. Hoskins, wife of Col. John D. Hoskins, C.A.; Mrs. Simpson, wife of Major Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf.; Mrs. Dunn, wife of Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept.; Mrs. Schumm, wife of Major Schumm, C.A.C.; Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. A. T. Smith, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Read, wife of Capt. Alvin C. Read, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Foreman, wife of Lieut. Albert Foreman, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Madison, wife of Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf.; Mrs. Alfred Busch, Mrs. Edward Chapin, Mrs. Nathaniel Marsh, Miss Van Vleck, Mrs. Loftin E. Johnson, Mrs. John Dinwiddie, Mrs. Thomas McCosty, Mrs. W. C. Lauderdale and Mrs. John Parsons. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Chapin.

Major Lemuel A. Abbott, U.S.A., has recently presented to the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U.S., and the Fletcher Free Library a copy of his most interesting and valuable book, "Personal Recollections and Civil War Diary, 1864." Major Abbott enlisted as a private soldier in the 10th Vermont Infantry in 1862, serving in that regiment until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as captain. "He was one of the best soldiers from Vermont in the War for the Union," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "being four times wounded, and when the war closed he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Cavalry, but on account of his wounds was retired from the active service Jan. 3, 1885. Probably no officer has seen more service with the Indians and on the frontier than Major Abbott, and could he have continued on the active list he would without doubt have risen to the grade of a general officer. The book is printed by the Free Press Printing Company in a most attractive form, and many Vermont soldiers, especially Burlington men who served in the 10th Regiment, are mentioned therein."

Major Gen. and Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, are now in their G street residence in Washington.

Captain Francis N. Cooke, Coast Art. U.S.A., was among the guests at the New Grand hotel, N.Y. city, this week.

Mrs. Breese, the widow of the late Captain Breese, U.S.N., is spending several weeks at Woodley Inn, Tenallytown, D.C.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., has returned from Spain, and has assumed his duties at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., are in Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Train's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Brown, at their residence on Connecticut avenue.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Gheen and the Misses Florence and Mary Gheen, have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their residence on New Hampshire avenue for the winter.

Col. and Mrs. Albert C. Blunt, Coast Art., have returned to Fort Schuyler after a most delightful summer spent at Twilight Park, New York, where Colonel Blunt has purchased a summer house in the mountains.

The Misses Trescott entertained at a tea in Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, in honor of Miss Carrie Murray, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., and Miss Bliss, both debutantes of this season in Washington.

In the presence of veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies, a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Massachusetts who are buried at Newbern, N.C., was dedicated there on Nov. 11. The shaft was erected under a provision of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mrs. Washington Sherwood Delgado, widow of Washington Sherwood Delgado and daughter of the late Col. Louis T. Morris, 4th U.S. Cav., will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Louis T. Morris, 6321 Lancaster avenue, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie and daughter, Miss Margaret Michie, have returned from Paris, reaching New York on the S.S. Vaderland on Nov. 9, and are spending the week with Captain Michie at the Waldorf-Astoria. Captain Michie and family will then visit Washington until the expiration of his leave.

Miss Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. T. Patten, wife of Capt. Wm. T. Patten, quartermaster, 13th U.S. Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Anderson will be at Fort Leavenworth for about one month, after which she will join her parents at Philadelphia, Pa.

Malcolm Patterson, son of the Governor of Tennessee, will, after all, not serve in the U.S. Army. His stepmother hastened to inform her husband of the report from Chicago that the young man had enlisted in the Regular Army. A telegram to Secretary of War Wright, also a Tennesseean, followed by a request to prevent his enlistment, has resulted, it is said, in annulling the enlistment.

Among the recent guests at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the Halloween hop were Miss Polly E. Nelson and Mr. E. D. Nelson, of Ironwood, Michigan. They were the guests of Mrs. Shepard, mother of Lieut. C. A. Shepard, 28th U.S. Inf., who entertained in their honor at a dinner Nov. 8. Among those present were Miss Taylor, Miss Beall, Miss Bessie Taylor, Miss Shepard, Lieutenants Lond. Paine, Everett, James, Hanlon and Shepard, from the fort, and Dr. and Mrs. de la Barre, Miss de la Barre and Mr. Hornbrook, from the city of Minneapolis.

Mrs. William S. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, of the U.S. Navy, and a sister of President Roosevelt; her daughter, Miss Edith Cowles, and her young son, John, with Division Engr. E. T. Brown, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had a narrow escape from death Sunday evening, Nov. 8, near Winchester, Va. The party was aboard a gasoline motor car enjoying a pleasure trip along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were speeding at a rate of twenty miles an hour, when they suddenly came in sight of an approaching freight train, which was running as an extra. The two women and the men saved their lives by leaping down a steep embankment just as the train dashed by. Their car was hurled from the track by the passing locomotive.

Mrs. George T. Marye returned to her home, 1800 N street, Washington, D.C., after a most delightful summer spent on the Pacific coast, where she and her husband have hosts of friends among the Army and Navy people, who took great pleasure in entertaining them during their stay in San Francisco. Mr. Marye remained in San Francisco (which was his home before his marriage) and Mrs. Marye and their little daughter Helen will rejoin him there after Christmas. Mrs. Marye came East for the marriage of her sister, Mrs. Clara J. Hancock, which took place at her home on Wednesday, Nov. 4. It was a very quiet affair, only the immediate families of the bride and groom being present. They left immediately for Europe where they will spend the winter.

The high reputation for personal charm enjoyed by U. S. Army women is enhanced by a recent verdict from Berlin. At a recent gala performance of the opera in honor of the Kaiser's fourth son and his fiancée, there was a brilliant audience, including ambassadors and diplomats of all ranks. One newspaper of the German capital the next day said: "Elsewhere in the boxes sat a lady whose name everybody was demanding. She was a young American lady, the prettiest of them all, although she wore no ornaments, not even earrings, beyond a simple ribbon in her hair. It was the wife of an American military attaché." The Berlin correspondent of the New York Sun in his despatch of Oct. 25 said that "the only one answering that description is the wife of Col. John P. Wissner, U.S.A."

Some of the older officers may recall Lawrence Kip, son of Bishop Kip, of California, who was graduated at the Military Academy in 1854, served gallantly during the Civil War, married a rich wife, resigned and died in 1899. The newspapers report that a daughter of Colonel Kip, Mrs. Henry Thomas Coventry, whose first husband was Richard S. McCreery, has brought suit against her son, Lawrence R. McCreery, twelve years old, now in a boarding school in England; against her present husband and against James W. Gerard, Ambrose N. Norris and Ernest Iselin, as trustees, to have a deed of trust surrendered to her and declared null and void. The complainant avers that on Oct. 17, 1907, she executed a deed of trust by which she conveyed to the three trustees real estate, stocks and bonds, to be held free from the debts or control of any husband she might have after that date, the income to be paid her during her lifetime, and at her death, in case she made no will, the property to go to her issue. She says her attorneys never delivered the deed of trust to the trustees. Mrs. Coventry was divorced from Richard S. McCreery, son of Andrew McCreery, who made a large fortune in California, three years ago. Her present husband is the son of the Earl of Leicestershire.

Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., has rented for the winter a house at the corner of Lawrence avenue and Broadway, Lawrence, Long Island.

A son, Preston Steele, and a daughter, Consuelo Steele, were born to the wife of Capt. Theo. Breckinridge Steele, Coast Art. Corps, at Havana, Cuba, Oct. 2, 1908.

T. Jenkins Hains, under indictment with his brother, Capt. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., for the murder of William R. Annis at the Bay Side Yacht Club, will be tried on Dec. 14 next.

Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Hand have taken a house for the winter at 215 South 45th street, Philadelphia. Captain Hand is on duty at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department.

Rear Admiral Pillsbury has spent the past week in Chicago, where he went to inspect the work being done at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, thirty-one miles north of the city.

Commodore Richard G. Davenport, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Davenport have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their Eighteenth street residence, after having spent the summer on the Maine coast.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf is again suffering from an indisposition which keeps him at his home. The Secretary has not been in good health for some time, and his physician says he needs a complete rest.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, commanding the scout cruiser Chester, now at Newport, has been in Washington the past week getting instructions as to the efficiency cruise soon to be undertaken by his ship in company with the Birmingham and Salem.

Col. George F. E. Harrison, of the Coast Artillery, U.S.A., for the last two years commandant of the artillery district of the Chesapeake Bay, with headquarters at Fort Monroe, has been ordered before a retiring board in Washington, of which Brig. Gen. William F. Hall is president.

The Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth has issued in pamphlet form a reprint of the article by Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th U.S. Inf., which appeared in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association in September, under the title "Lines of Information as Illustrated by an Outpost Problem."

More than \$1,000 of silverware and wearing apparel was stolen from Mrs. Charles L. Poor and her daughter, the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., while the silverware was in transit from the Bulmer summer home, at Jamestown, R.I., to Washington, D.C. The cases in which the goods had been packed were opened.

Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, of Fort Ontario, gave a dinner on Nov. 5 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Hay, who are about to leave the post. Captain Hay was recently promoted to the captaincy and was expected to go to Cuba. Among those present were Major McCormick, Major Taggart, Miss Stowell, James Doyle and Miss Jenks. The color scheme for the decorations was yellow.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, U.S.A., retired, detailed to duty with the National Guard of New York, delivered a lecture to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 23d Regiment, Nov. 9, on map reading and maneuvers. Captain Walton was accompanied by Col. William H. Chapin, Inspector, S.N.Y. He delivered the same lecture to the 69th Regiment on Nov. 10, and will visit other armies.

Capt. Roy I. Taylor, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Feb. 28, 1909, and granted leave until that date, is a native of Michigan, and was in the Volunteers from July, 1898, until June, 1901, serving in the 35th Michigan and the 45th U.S. Infantry. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army in 1901, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1902, and captain in 1907.

The death of Rear Admiral Miller, U.S.N., causes the promotion of Capt. Nathan Erick Niles, now commanding the receiving ship Hancock, stationed at New York, and with him as additional numbers Capt. Giles Bates Harber and Newton Eliphath Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with the rank of rear admiral. These officers would have received their promotion on the retirement on Dec. 15 of Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Also Comdrs. John T. Newton and Benjamin Tappan, the latter an additional number, to captains; Lieut. Comdr. George R. Evans to commander, and Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer to lieutenant commander.

Mrs. Langfitt, the wife of Lieut. Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., entertained at a dance in the ball room of the Officers' Club at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Nov. 6, in honor of four of this season's debutantes, Miss Marjorie Aleshire, the daughter of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A.; Miss Carrie Murray, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Miss Maitland Marshall, the daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall; and Miss Hatch, the daughter of Major Everard E. Hatch, U.S.A. The Engineer Band furnished the music, and supper was served in the Officers' Mess. Among those present were Mrs. and Miss Garlington, the wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A.; Miss Louise Chase, the daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A.; the Misses Downing, Miss Lillian Baxter, the Misses Mason, Miss Louise White, daughter of Comdr. William W. White, U.S.N.; Mrs. Murray and Miss Sadie Murray, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Summerlin, Lieut. John Neal Hodges, U.S.A.; Lieut. De Witt C. Jones, U.S.A.; Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, U.S.A.; Lieut. John A. Holabird, U.S.A.; Lieut. Max C. Tyler, U.S.A.; Miss Tyler, and Lieut. Richard C. Morse, U.S.A.

Major Edgar A. Mearns, M.C., U.S.A., has been selected to accompany President Roosevelt on his hunting trip to Africa. Major Mearns is a native of New York and an old friend of the President. He has had two tours in the Philippines and has done a vast amount of interesting work in natural history. He knows the fauna of the Philippine Islands better probably than any other American. He has placed a great many of his specimens in the collection at the Smithsonian and is a naturalist recognized the world over. He graduated from Columbia University in 1881 and is 52 years old. He has been stationed at many of the Eastern Army posts and of late has been stationed at Fort Totten. He was recently ordered up for examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel. He is one of the choice spirits of the Cosmos club when he is in Washington, and spends a good deal of time at the Smithsonian. Major Mearns will be given leave of absence for the time he will be in Africa, and it is understood that his selection to be of the party is made to combine the presence of a medical attendant with the services of a man who is an accurate naturalist to collaborate on the literary bag as well as the game output of the trip.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has returned to Indianapolis, Ind. Second Lieut. R. E. Adams, U.S.M.C., has been detached from duty at Cavite and ordered to the Helena.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan have changed their address from the Hotel Gordon to No. 2114 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A son, Raymond S. Pratt, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, 1st Field Art. U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., on Oct. 24.

Gen. William Quinton, U.S.A., wife and daughter, are very comfortably located at 839 Madison avenue, N.Y. city, for the winter.

Miss Shelby Converse, the daughter of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., sailed last week for Europe, to spend the winter abroad.

Mrs. Ethan Allan Hitchcock is in Washington, D.C., as a guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sims.

Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, wife of Captain Shuttleworth, 2d U.S. Inf., is going to spend a few weeks in Orange Park, Florida, at her winter home.

Gen. and Mrs. Burbank have closed their country place in Pittsfield, Mass., for the season, and are now at The Webster, 40 West 45th street, New York city.

Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th U.S. Inf., on duty with the General Staff, and Mrs. Gordon have taken a house at 1019 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Miss Sally Garlington, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in honor of several of the season's debutantes on Nov. 5.

Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., on a two months' leave with Mrs. Kay, is stopping with his parents at 1710 Cruger avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York city.

Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Irwin will present their daughter, Miss Annie Irwin, to society at a tea in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 25.

Mrs. Charles Roemer, widow of the late Lieut. Charles Roemer, 6th Field Art. U.S.A., will spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. Anna McLean, at 404 W. Santa Barbara avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. L. LeRoy Krebs, wife of Captain Krebs, of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., is at No. 746 S. Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles, Cal., where she will remain until the Captain's return from the Philippines.

Major Robert Lennox Banks, N.G.N.Y., of Albany, and Mrs. Banks were in New York to attend the Horse Show, and stayed at the Hotel Wolcott. They gave several dinners, going to the Show afterward.

Capt. William W. Quinton, Medical Corps, U.S.A., is living at 109th street, New York City, where his family from Cuba will soon join him. Captain Quinton is taking a post graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Col. Leverett H. Walker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Kerfoot at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. Mrs. Walker spent a few days in Washington last week, the guest of Major and Mrs. M. G. Zalinski.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who has been in New York this week, was to be found at the Hotel Wolcott. He always stays there on his trips to town. His country place at Ossining is kept open throughout the winter, although the General leaves it for some weeks at a time.

The Washington Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will meet in Seattle Nov. 18. The accession to membership of Col. G. K. McGunagle, U.S.A., as announced in a circular recently, proves to be an error, his transfer having been made out to the Washington Commandery by mistake, instead of to that of the state of Oregon.

Capt. Walter C. Baker, Coast Art. U.S.A., and Mrs. Baker, who are North on leave, are staying at the Hotel Wolcott, New York. They came up by sea from Savannah, and expect to be in and about New York for several weeks. Before returning South the Bakers will visit Captain Baker's old home in Pennsylvania.

Miss Gladys Goodrich, daughter of Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., who accompanied her father to Spain, was suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism upon arrival at New York, this week, and was carried to a carriage from the navy yard tug Narkeeta, which met the König Albert at the Hoboken pier and took the party to the navy yard.

Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th U.S. Cav., gave an interesting lecture to the officers of the 71st Regiment, N.Y.N.G., in the armory, New York city, Nov. 11, on the subject of "Security and Information." Captain Marshall is the author of the text book used at West Point on this subject. He was entertained at dinner by the officers before the lecture.

Directors of the Navy League have arranged for a lecture to be given at Carnegie Hall, in New York, Jan. 8, 1909, by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N. His subject will be "From Hampton Roads to San Francisco in Command of the Atlantic Fleet." A reception committee of one hundred will include Mayor McClellan, city officials and other prominent men.

Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. W. J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., with her father, Judge Joseph Magoffin, and three of her children, left Fort Sheridan on Oct. 31 for El Paso, Tex., where she will remain during her husband's absence in the Philippines. Captain Glasgow and the other two children will join her there in December, after visiting his relatives in St. Louis, as he has two months' leave before sailing.

Mrs. Alex M. Wetherill has been the hostess since Oct. 1 at Mill Grove Farm, Audubon, Pa., the country home of her brother, Mr. Harry Wetherill, of Philadelphia, Pa. There have been many week-end parties, when the presence of Miss Virginia Randolph Atkinson represented the Army most charmingly. Mrs. Wetherill leaves Nov. 20 for Lexington, Ky., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Van Meter, Jr.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schouler, who were in New York last week, were staying at the Hotel Wolcott. They came down from Catskill, where they had been spending the summer, and attended the Horse Show several times, going on then to Washington. They expect to remain there several weeks, but have made arrangements to spend part of the winter in New York, making the Wolcott their headquarters.

Lieut. Thomas D. Parker, U.S.N., whose recent orders to Las Animas, Col., for medical observation caused his friends uneasiness, is by no means the ill man they supposed him to be. He has since been ordered to continue his duties as executive officer of the U.S.S. Buffalo, and is now in perfect health. Lieutenant Parker has just been examined for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander.

The monument to Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U.S.A., erected in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va., by the state of Pennsylvania, was unveiled Nov. 11. The

monument was transferred to Governor Stuart by George F. Baer, president of the commission. Miss Letitia A. Humphreys, daughter of General Humphreys, pulled the string which disclosed the monument to view. Governor Stuart received the monument in behalf of the state of Pennsylvania and transferred it to the care of the United States government. An address by Col. Alexander McCure of Philadelphia was read.

The government steamer, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, on Nov. 11 carried away from Fort Hancock, N.J., as passengers Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., Mrs. Hains, two colored maids and the three children of his son, Capt. Peter C. Hains, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The maids were formerly employed by Mrs. Hains, jr., at Fort Hamilton. The General and his family go direct to Washington, having vacated quarters at Fort Hancock.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 11, included the following: Lieut. H. G. Leckie, U.S.A.; Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth and maid; Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Farley; Capt. Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.; Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, U.S.N.; Capt. E. W. Clark, U.S.A.; Capt. Louis Brechemin, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. R. McCrary, U.S.N.; Col. G. K. Hunter, Col. D. W. Lockwood, Col. J. G. D. Knight, and Lieut. J. L. Sanford, U.S.A.

From the U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba, a correspondent writes: "It is with pleasure we announce the return, in October, of Comdr. C. H. Harlow, U.S.N., who is in command at Guantanamo Naval Station; he was ordered to the States some time ago by his physician, Dr. Edgar Thompson, on account of illness. He is much improved. Commander Harlow is most popular; while a strict disciplinarian he is just in his criticisms, therefore his men have the greatest respect for him, knowing that he ever has their interest at heart. He had as his guest on Oct. 23 aboard the U.S.S. Newark Hon. R. E. Holladay, American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who left here that night with Commander Harlow on the U.S.S. Potomac for Jamaica, where he went to meet Mrs. Holladay and their little daughter."

Mrs. Brechemin, wife of Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is being extensively entertained in New York city by her friends, prior to her departure for the Philippine Islands. On Thursday, Mrs. Birnie, wife of Col. Rogers Birnie, of the Ordnance Department, gave a box party in her honor, and saw William Faversham in "The World and His Wife." After the theater the party went to a supper at Mrs. Birnie's home on Governors Island. Among those invited were Mrs. Brechemin, Col. and Mrs. John A. Hull and Col. George P. Scriven. On Wednesday, Nov. 11, Mrs. Gillespie gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Brechemin. Among those invited were Mrs. Brechemin's mother, Mrs. Buckley; Mrs. John A. Hull, wife of Colonel Hull; Mrs. Heistand, wife of Colonel Heistand; Mrs. A. T. Smith, wife of Captain Smith; Mrs. Perkins, wife of Major Frederick Perkins; Mrs. Birnie, wife of Col. Rogers Birnie; Mrs. Clinton, wife of Capt. James W. Clinton; Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews; Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Wilson and Mrs. Gillespie, sr. There were four beautiful prizes and a delicious supper served, after which a number of other friends came in to an informal musicale. Mrs. Greble, wife of Col. E. St. J. Greble, has issued invitations to a bridge luncheon on Saturday, Nov. 14, to meet Mrs. Brechemin. Mrs. Howell, wife of Major Daniel L. Howell, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clinton, wife of Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., on Governors Island, has left to join her husband, who is on recruiting duty in Memphis, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., is qualifying as a thirty-third degree "Joiner," and "considerable activity and talking, to say nothing of digestive capacity," is required at the business, he says. From Boston he writes: "I commenced joining every Massachusetts society in sight some years ago, so that when I retired and settled down at home near the old Dracut graveyard of the Reade-Hildreth family I'd not be lonesome or idle. One consequence is that I've been elected into various unenumerated but burden-bearing offices of historical, semi-military, genealogical, etc., character, not to mention the hereditary-patriotic societies, whose members live to bathe in the phosphorescent light reflected from bones of long buried ancestors. Since my promoted retirement I've been rusting with brother Free Masons; presided and chinned at mutual admiration societies; preached in vestries; lectured at gatherings of intellectuals; reviewed stripplings in uniform; inspected rifle ranges and been 'Mistered' everywhere. Military titles don't go in Massachusetts. Even my local newspapers are addressed 'Mr. B. G. P. Reade. The legal luminaries are 'honorables'; the physicians are called doctors; the judges are addressed as such, in Massachusetts; but if Major General Frederick Dent Grant settled here, he'd have his mail directed to 'Mr. M. G. F. D. Grant.'" On Nov. 9 General Reade sat in special session at Lowell, Mass., with his brethren of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in the lodge whereof his grandfather was worshipful master, 1819 to 1824. On Nov. 13 he was to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution; on Nov. 7 he spoke at a dinner of the Massachusetts Corral of the Carabos, held at the Boston Athletic Association; on the same evening he was one of the speakers at a meeting of the John Boyle O'Reilly Club; and on Nov. 10 he addressed a club of the First Unitarian Society.

GENERAL BELL REVIEWS 13TH N.Y.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., reviewed the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn on the night of Nov. 12, and witnessed a fine display before an audience of some 4,000 persons. Lieut. Col. Charles O. Davis was in command of the regiment, the first and second battalions of which were each equalized into four companies of thirty-two files, while the third battalion was equalized in four companies of twenty-four files. The battalion commanders in the drill and review were Majors W. A. Turpin, J. T. Ashley and George W. Rodgers. After a finely executed drill in movements in mass, the regiment was formed in line of masses for review.

As General Bell marched to the reviewing point he was greeted with hearty applause. He was accompanied by a staff, consisting of Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 12th U.S. Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. H. Ludlow, U.S. Coast Art.; Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th U.S. Cav.; Capt. J. P. Harbeson and J. T. Smith, 12th U.S. Inf. Following the review the regiment formed for evening parade under command of Major Turpin, Capt. Sydney Grant, of the 4th Company, taking the Major's place as battalion commander.

In all three events the regiment made a remarkably fine showing, especially for a first review of the season, and later in the evening General Bell expressed himself as being greatly impressed with the display he had witnessed, and also with the general make-up of the regiment. An

exhibition of target practice concluded the military portion of the program, after which there was dancing.

General Bell was shown over the big armory, and then with other special guests was entertained by Colonel Davis and the officers of the 13th at a collation. Here General Bell made some very interesting and humorous remarks, in which he praised the regiment and a well-known product from Kentucky, and not forgetting the fair sex. He was accorded great applause. Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry and Gen. David E. Austen also made brief remarks, which were heartily applauded.

REPORT ON COAST ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, U. S. A., in his annual report recommends: "(a) That a War Department order be issued creating and organizing three coast artillery departments.

"(b) That a War Department order be issued directing that all estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, be made separate from those for the mobile army, and that after the end of the present fiscal year all accounts and expenses pertaining to coast defenses and the coast Artillery and all estimates therefor be separate from those of the mobile army.

"(c) That the necessary steps be taken by the War Department to have a suitable bill prepared and presented to Congress, embodying the recommendations made herein in regard to the creation of a separate coast artillery division and the authorization and appointment of coast artillery general officers."

He also recommends: "(a) That the Coast Artillery be organized for command and administration as a separate territorial division of the Army, composed of three territorial departments.

"(b) That the Coast Artillery be increased by three brigadier generals of coast artillery, whose duty shall be to command the coast artillery departments.

"(c) That the Chief of Coast Artillery be made a major general and placed in command of the coast artillery division."

To provide trained officers for the Artillery, the Corps of Cadets should be increased. The recommendations of last year concerning the increase of the Artillery are renewed. For the mines and one-half a single manning detail for the guns, 370 officers and 7,071 men are required; for a full detail 2,278 officers and 55,110 men. As Congress is not likely to provide this number, recourse must be had to the militia. With their limited possibilities of training it is not believed that they can ever be made equal to regular coast artillery troops, but they can at the outbreak of war render valuable assistance which could not otherwise be obtained from any source, and after a short time can be brought to a full measure of proficiency.

Other militiamen are required to form "artillery supports" for the land defense of the forts, and Congress should promptly take action to provide them.

Our coast defenses are about two-thirds completed and the insular possessions about one-third. The importance of the early completion of the coast defenses of certain localities in these possessions lies in the fact that such defenses are necessary not only for the protection and retention of these possessions, but also, and of greater moment as affecting fundamentally any scheme of national defense, for affording secure naval bases and coaling stations.

The importance of fire control installations is dwelt on. For these some \$250,000 will be required. To provide for necessary searchlights for the existing gun and mine defenses \$1,801,000 is still required for the United States, \$505,500 for the insular ports and \$228,000 for the isthmian ports. For power plants and electrical installations Congress should be asked to provide \$230,638 for the insular possessions and \$984,352 for the United States. It is estimated that a total fit-out of submarine mines would cost \$1,727,169, for the United States and \$507,463 for the insular possessions. To provide officers' quarters at the posts which have been enlarged by the construction of barracks \$1,400,000 is required. The urgent need of garrisons for the Philippines is shown.

There has been an improvement in target practice with 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns.

The matter of blending powder periodically, and of blending different lots for service, will be taken up with a view to the issue to the coast artillery service of proper regulations to cover blending of powder for target practice, and under service conditions.

An account is given of the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises, in which the militia have shown great interest. The requirements of the Field Artillery are briefly presented in this report, including provision for an artillery regiment at Fort Sill. We have but little over one-half the amount of field artillery that is absolutely necessary for our small Regular Army. "No army can now be efficient that is as badly deficient in its quota of field artillery as is ours. Each succeeding war shows more clearly than its predecessor the importance of this arm; and every improvement in the gun, its ammunition, or method of fire, makes still more impossible hasty improvisation of field artillery."

Arrangements are well under way by the Military Athletic League of the United States, of which Col. W. F. Morris, of the 9th N.G.N.Y., is president, looking toward bringing 100 Japanese soldiers to New York to exhibit daily at the carnival of the League at Madison Square Garden during the month of March, 1909. Should the arrangements be brought to a successful conclusion, Americans will have an opportunity of witnessing the various drills and maneuvers of the Japanese troops. The question of the Military Athletic League carnival next year depends upon the securing of the Japanese soldiers as an attraction. The executive committee will not engage Madison Square Garden unless it is an assured fact that the Japanese will positively appear. The committee can secure a company of 100 Highlanders from Canada, but it is felt that this would not prove a sufficiently strong attraction. The matter is expected to be definitely decided in a few weeks.

S.O. NOV. 12, WAR DEPT.

A board to consist of Major Tracy C. Dickson, Major Jay E. Hoffer, Major Clarence C. Williams, is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Nov. 16, to prepare questions and instructions for the examination of captains and lieutenants who may apply for detail in Ordnance Department.

Major Edgar Russell to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty pertaining to the selection of a site for the wireless telegraph station which it is proposed to erect at that post.

Leave two months is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard. The retirement of Col. Edward A. Godwin, 14th Cav., from active service, to take effect Nov. 15, at his own request, after more than forty years' service, is announced.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 172, OCT. 29, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. G.O. No. 23, W.D., Feb. 2, 1906, is amended so as to add the following to the arms and equipments prescribed therein:

For each enlisted man of a machine-gun platoon or machine-gun company:

- 1 revolver.
- 1 revolver holster.
- 1 revolver cartridge belt and fastener.
- 1 bolo and sheath.

For each enlisted man of a mountain battery:

- 1 bolo and sheath.

The bolo to be worn on the person, suspended from the waist belt on the left side. For a machine-gun platoon or a machine-gun company the bolo and revolver will constitute the arms for field service and, when worn, will replace the rifle.

II. 1. Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, dated Sept. 23, 1908, and in connection with the foregoing decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, General Orders, No. 82, War Department, May 16, 1908, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

In all cases where an enlistment period was entered into prior to May 11, 1908, and the rate of pay on account of continuous service under the old law is greater than under the new law, the year of continuous service should be shown on the muster rolls and pay rolls in addition to the enlistment period, in order that the old rate of pay and continuous-service pay may be paid to the soldier.

III. By direction of the President, under the provisions of section 36 of an act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Companies of Philippine Scouts are formed into a battalion of infantry, to be designated the 9th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, and Captain Samuel V. Ham, United States Infantry, is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, to command the battalion.

Captain Ham will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, by the first available transport sailing from San Francisco.

G.O. 173, OCT. 31, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Paragraphs 858 and 1189, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

858. Applicants for original enlistment and men who apply to re-enter the Army after an interval of more than three months from date of discharge will be required to furnish evidence of good character. To determine an applicant's fitness and aptitude for the service and to give him an opportunity to secure testimonials of character he may, after having signified his intention to enlist and passed the required examination, be retained and provided for not to exceed six days before being accepted or rejected. At recruiting stations at which no medical officers or recruiting officers are on duty an examination by the senior noncommissioned officer on duty at the station will be sufficient to determine whether the applicant may be retained for the period named, but such examination will not take the place of that to be made by the recruiting officer under paragraph 857.

1189. There will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to each field battery two small brass Bb bugles; to every other company two G trumpets with F slides, and if desired, detachable F crooks. Foot troops may, in addition thereto, use the drums and fifes if desired by regimental or district commanders. Whistles will be furnished for such sergeants, corporals, or musicians as are required to use them. The foregoing articles will conform to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army and will be accounted for as equipment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 174, NOV. 2, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces the boundaries of the military reservation at Fort Armstrong, situated on Hawkins Point, in Anne Arundel County, Md.

G.O. 175, NOV. 5, 1908, WAR DEPT.

An examination will be held at 10 o'clock a.m., on March 1, 1909, at Washington, D.C., or as soon thereafter as practicable, of captains and first and second lieutenants of the Army at large, with a view to their selection for detail for a period of four years as captains and first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department, to fill fourteen vacancies in those grades.

G.O. 176, NOV. 7, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The provisions of G.O. 18, W.D., Jan. 24, and of Par. I, G.O. 73, W.D., May 8, 1908, are extended to make them of general application to the entire Army.

G.O. 177, NOV. 9, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Headquarters 2d Squadron, and Troops E, F and G, 5th Cav., are relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter. and will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for station, relieving the Headquarters 2d Squadron and Troops E, F, G and H, 8th Cav., which, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters 2d Squadron, including Major Henry T. Allen and Troops F and G, 8th Cav., at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter. and Troops E and H, 8th Cav., at Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter. The Headquarters 3d Squadron, 2d Cav., and two troops of that squadron to be designated by the squadron commander, will be relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for station, so as to arrive at that post in time to relieve Troops I, K and M, 5th Cav.

CIR. 89, NOV. 2, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The following instructions relative to subsistence stores (articles of food only) are published. Stores not deteriorated so as to render them unfit for human consumption will be sold at auction. Stores deteriorated and unfit for human consumption, but of value for other purposes, will be sold at auction, and prior to the sale the container must be stamped: "Deteriorated military supplies; condemned." Stores deteriorated to such an extent that they are without value for any purpose whatever will be destroyed.

G.O. 173, OCT. 29, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The C.O., Camp of Instruction, Atascadero, Cal., will have the instructors and students of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at that camp reported to the commanding officer, 2d Battalion, 1st Field Art., to accompany that organization on its departure, Oct. 31, 1908, for the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to be reported upon arrival thereof to the post commander.

G.O. 175, NOV. 3, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes regulations for the conduct of the garrison school for engineers.

G.O. 69, NOV. 6, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will stand relieved from duty in this department upon the arrival of the troops of the 5th Cavalry, now under orders for station at that post, and will proceed by rail to stations in the Department of the Colorado, as follows:

Major Henry T. Allen, squadron headquarters and Troops F and G, 8th Cav., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter.
Troops E and H, 8th Cav., to Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter.
Three hundred well trained cavalry horses, to be selected by the two squadron commanders, will be left behind to supply the troops of the 5th Cavalry; the remainder of the cavalry horses at the post will accompany troops of the 8th Cavalry destined for Fort Huachuca.

G.O. 137, NOV. 4, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

G.O. No. 93, July 27, 1908, these headquarters, is revoked.

All persons having duty to perform in connection with the preparation and forwarding of estimates for clothing are en-

joined to exercise great care to confine the quantities and sizes asked for, as nearly as possible, to the exact needs of the command to be supplied; commanding officers and quartermasters are especially charged to avoid the accumulation of a surplus of clothing or other stores in excess of the requirements to meet a reasonable and ordinary contingency.

By command of Major General Grant:
GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 142, NOV. 10, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
In compliance with G.O. No. 100, dated W.D., Washington, D.C., May 2, 1907, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of the East.

F. D. GRANT,
Major General, United States Army.

G.O. 143, NOV. 10, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
In compliance with G.O. No. 100, dated W.D., Washington, D.C., May 2, 1907, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East.

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, United States Army.

G.O. 106, OCT. 27, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of which Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. George H. White, 16th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Winfred B. Carr, 6th Field Art., and Capt. John W. Kilbreth, 6th Field Art., which was noted in our issue of Nov. 7, page 255.

G.O. 108, OCT. 20, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of which Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. George H. White, 16th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Major John H. Stone, Med. Corps, Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., and Capt. J. E. Lindsay, 18th Inf.

The findings in the above cases appeared in our issue of Nov. 7, page 255.

In summing up the facts in the case of Captain Lindsay, and carrying that part of the sentence which required a reprimand by the reviewing authority, Gen. Charles Morton says: "Looking at these acts and statements in the most favorable light the Department Commander is constrained to conclude that Captain Lindsay so far allowed his personal interests to outweigh those of the service as to induce him to totally disregard the instructions of his post commander, and the duty which his training and experience must have made plain to him. And in his endeavor to shield himself from consequences, he, to say the least, deviated from the facts, in a manner quite inconsistent with that sense of right and honor to be expected in an officer of the Army. The Department Commander trusts that in this trial and the resultant punishment, Captain Lindsay will find sufficient admonition. The sentence, though considered inadequate, is approved, and will be duly executed. Orders have heretofore issued directing Captain Lindsay, to be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.O. 109, OCT. 30, 1908, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Announces the character of practical instruction of troops in drill and other military exercises, referred to in G.O. No. 177, W.D., 1907, and gives additional instructions based on that order.

G.O. 111, NOV. 6, 1908, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Pursuant to G.O. No. 168, c.s., W.D., the headquarters, field and staff, 2d Battalion, 5th Field Art., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for station.

G.O. 129, SEPT. 9, 1908, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

Major Henry D. Styer, 29th Inf., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is detailed as acting judge advocate of the department during the absence of Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate of the department, on leave.

GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Joseph W. Duncan, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet in Washington. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy q.m. gen., chief q.m., is detailed to receive from the Governor of Indiana the monument erected in the Andersonville National Cemetery by that state, which will be dedicated on Nov. 26, 1908. He will proceed at the proper time to Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose. (Nov. 2, D.G.)

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Q.M., upon the conclusion of his consultation with the Quartermaster General of the Army to proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, via Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for the purpose of packing and shipping public property at Fort Yellowstone, for which he is accountable. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G., in addition to his other duties will act as chief quartermaster, Dept. of the East, reporting to the commanding general of that department for the purpose, and relieving Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., who will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and assume charge of the Pittsburgh Storage and Supply Depot, relieving Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., of this duty. Colonel Patten will stand relieved from duty as acting chief quartermaster, Dept. of the East, upon the assignment of a chief quartermaster to that department. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Matthews Legendre, Fort Totten, will be sent at once to Jersey City, N.J., reporting upon arrival to Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C., Grison-Spencer Shipyard, for duty aboard one of the mine planters en route to Manila. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George A. Atkinson, Fort Scriven, Ga., will be sent at once to Jersey City, N.J., reporting upon arrival to Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C., Grison-Spencer Shipyard, for duty aboard one of the mine planters en route to San Francisco. Upon arrival at San Francisco he will be sent on the first available transport to Manila. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, O.G.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, C.S., in addition to his other duties will assume charge temporarily of the duties of depot quartermaster and general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Newport News, Va., during the absence of Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Post Cumsy, Sergt. Hugo Winter (appointed Nov. 5, 1908, from commissary sergeant, 1st Field Art.), now at Fort Sill, will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Luther P. Stewart, office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. O'REILLY, S.G.

Capt. Stanley G. Zinke, M.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, with one year's pay, the provisions of section 5, Act of Congress approved April 23, 1908, to take effect Nov. 7, 1908. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Capt. Robert L. Richards, M.C., now on temporary duty at Matanzas, Province of Matanzas, will report to the C.O. at that station for duty. (Oct. 30, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month, effective about Nov. 23, 1908, is granted Capt. Charles F. Morse, Med. Corps. (Nov. 6, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days to take effect upon his arrival at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., is granted 1st Lieut. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C. (Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

Major Ogden Rafferty, M.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for observation and treatment. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

So much of par. 26, S.O. 252, Oct. 28, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Edward P. Rockhill, M.C., is revoked. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Major Albert E. Truby and Capt. William E. Davis, Med. Corps, are detailed as members of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Edward R. Schreiner and Capt. William A. Wickline, Med. Corps, relieved. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Andrew V. Stephenson, M.R.C., will proceed from San Francisco to his home, and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Nov. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place about Dec. 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Mount, M.R.C. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Nasib K. Maluf, H.C., Fort McDowell, will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Elmo D. Mathews, H.C., who will be sent from Whipple Barracks to Fort Dade for duty. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class Edward Oole, H.C., now at Bradfordsville, Ky., on or before expiration of furlough, will be sent to San Francisco for transportation on the first available transport to Manila. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHAL, C. of E.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Capt. Gustave E. Lukesh, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed temporarily as engineer of the 16th Light-house District, to relieve Capt. William D. Connor, C.E., of that duty. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. of O.

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to Binghamton, N.Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of the 6th Battery, Field Art., N.G.N.Y. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William B. Rose, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William Davis, Fort Canby, will be sent to Manila on first available transport for duty in place of Ord. Sergt. Thomas Lippincott. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Ordnance Department will stand relieved from further duty at the Camp of Instruction, Atascadero, Cal., and will proceed, at the proper time, to the stations mentioned: Ord. Sergt. Joseph Jenkins, to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Ord. Sergt. William N. Puckett, to Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be master signal electricians: 1st Class Sergts. Zachariah H. Mitchell and Charles Murphy (having qualified by examination), to date Nov. 2, 1908. To be first class sergeants: Sergts. Irving Deems, James Egan, Warren C. Bailey, Edward N. Reeves, Charles S. Vose, Emil C. Schmanke, Walter O. Collins, David Reeves, Vase E. Herb, John H. Kirby, William L. Mooney, Philip F. McGowan, Charles A. W. Heitchew and William M. Eaton (having qualified by examination), to date Nov. 2, 1908. To be corporals: 1st Class Privts. John P. Walsh, George H. Wilson and John L. Lindsay, to date Nov. 2, 1908.

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar A. McGee, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, Ia. (Oct. 27, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, president of an Army retiring board at Omaha, for examination. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-six days, to take effect Nov. 3, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines. (Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave granted for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 25, 1908, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 2d Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav. (Oct. 29, D.T.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Major Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., will, upon the arrival of his command at Los Angeles, stand relieved from further duty therewith, and will proceed to his proper station. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

Par. 16, S.O. No. 253, Oct. 29, 1908, W.D., is so amended as to direct 2d Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., to report in person to the Chief of Staff in Washington about Nov. 16, 1908, instead of about Nov. 25, 1908. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet in the Hawaiian Islands, vice Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., 5th Cav., relieved. Captain Sturges will proceed to Honolulu by the first available transport. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. F. K. WARD.

First Lieut. Emory S. West, 7th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board in Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The sick leave granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, Nebr., is further extended one month. (Oct. 27, D. Mo.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. G. A. DODD.

First Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, is granted leave for twenty-five days, to take effect about Nov. 23, 1908. (Oct. 30, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav., will take station at Clinton, Tenn., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map of the United States. (Oct. 30, D.G.)

Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted sick leave for fourteen days. (Oct. 24, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 13th Cav., is detailed to attend the meeting of the American Prison Association to be held at Richmond, Va., Nov. 14 to 19, 1908. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about Nov. 24, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav. (Nov. 7, D.E.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Rush S. Wells, 14th Cav., Camp Yosemite. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Vein Robert C. Musser, 14th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, unassigned, 14th Cav., is assigned to Troop G. (Nov. 1, 14th Cav.)

ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days to take effect about Dec. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Edward T. Dunny, 1st Field Art. (Nov. 2, D.T.)

First Lieut. Thomas F. Hogan, 1st Field Art., Minnesota N.G., is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Snelling, Minn. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the

sea, is granted Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 6th Field Art. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Norton E. Wood, 6th Field Art., was on Oct. 20 detailed as regimental instructor of recruits. Battery commanders will furnish Lieutenant Wood their best drill masters, suitable horses, material and every facility for promoting recruit instruction. Second Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 6th Field Art., is appointed police officer.

The Garrison School Course in Tactics at Fort Riley, Kas., was directed to commence Nov. 2, 1908. Capt. Louis T. Boisseau, 6th Field Art., was on Oct. 27 appointed instructor.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY—CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, C.A.C. (captain, Ordnance Department), will report in person to Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Richard K. Gravens, C.A.C., is transferred from the 5th Co. to the 155th Co., and will join the latter company. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Col. George F. E. Harrison, C.A.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, for examination by the board. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

First Sergt. Winfield Smith, 52d Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective Dec. 14, 1908, is granted Capt. William W. Hamilton, C.A.C. (Nov. 7, D.E.)

First Lieut. Walter C. Baker, C.A.C., Fort Scriven, is granted leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Nov. 5, 1908. (Oct. 23, D.G.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. George A. Wiczorek (detailed in Signal Corps), Edward Canfield, Jr., Arthur H. Bryant, Willis E. Peace, William P. Platt (captain, Ord. Dept.), Guy E. Carleton (captain, Ord. Dept.), 2d Lieuts. Sanderford Jarman, Clair W. Baird, Edward W. Putney, Gilbert Marshall, Louis L. Pendleton, Thomas A. Terry, Edward N. Woodbury, Ray L. Avery, Edward A. Stockton, Jr., James H. Cunningham, Your M. Marks, Allison B. Deans, Jr. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Master Gunner George J. Crosby, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Washington for temporary duty. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Sergeant Major Gustav W. Stenberg, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed Oct. 24, 1908, from sergeant, 57th Co., C.A.C.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the C.O., Fort Wint, Grande Island, P.I., for duty.

Leave for one month is granted to Capt. Arthur T. Balentine, C.A.C. (Nov. 9, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, effective on or about Dec. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C. (Nov. 10, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf., is relieved from the further operation of Par. 23, S.O. 126, May 28, 1908, W.D., to take effect Nov. 15, 1908, on which date he will revert to a status of absence with leave. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave for one month and fifteen days, granted 2d Lieut. Clark Lynn, 2d Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 4, D.D.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf., Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, is detailed on duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba and will report to the Provisional Governor for instructions. (Oct. 28, A.C.P.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Second Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, 6th Inf., is transferred to the 16th Infantry and will join the station to which assigned. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MASON.

Second Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the purpose of making final arrangements for entering upon his duties in connection with the Progressive Military Map. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. A. B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., Atascadero, Cal., is designated for detail in connection with progressive military map of the United States and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

Cloverdale, Cal., is designated as the station of 2d Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., while on duty in connection with the progressive military map of the United States. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker, 10th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

First Sergt. James Bealy, Co. E, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Nov. 4, D. Lakes.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, 12th Inf., is detailed as an A.Q.M., and will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q.M. of that post, and in addition to that duty will assume charge of the duties assigned to Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M. by Par. 28, S.O. 255, Oct. 31, 1908, relieving Major Williamson of those duties. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., 15th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his regiment. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. GARDNER.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., to take effect on or about Nov. 16, 1908. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank C. McCune, 16th Inf., Joplin, Mo., will return to his proper station, Fort Crook, Nebr. (Nov. 4, D. Mo.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 17th Inf., will make not to exceed three visits per month until Jan. 31, 1909, from Fort McPherson to the target range at Waco, Ga., for the purpose of superintending construction work at that place. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederic G. Kellond, 19th Inf., Fort Mackenzie. (Oct. 27, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf., will proceed to his station, Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (Oct. 27, D.T.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., to proceed to San Francisco. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1908, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf. (Oct. 30, D. Cal.)

Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T., is designated to make the annual inspection of the militia of Hawaii Territory. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

First Sergt. Gerhart Heckerman, Co. G, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for one month, effective about Dec. 22, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 24th Inf. (Nov. 7, D.E.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Capt. Ralph E. Gambell, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks for observation and treatment. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following 2d lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, will repair to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the first transport leaving that city for Manila after Dec. 5, 1908: Second Lieutenants August Wetzel, Mathew Demmer, David H. Edwards, Orta L. Houser, Seth L. Weid and Robert G. Igoo. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Albert C. Blunt, C.A.C.; Capt. Terence E. Murphy, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, C.A.C., is convened at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Corp. Andrew J. Donohue, 18th Co., C.A.C., for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Art. Corps. (Nov. 9, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. George K. McGunnegle, 1st Inf., Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., Major William H. Sage, A.G., Captain John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., will convene at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on Nov. 12, 1908. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 18th Inf., president examining board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: Capt. James H. Frier, 23d Inf.; Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf. (Lieutenant colonel and military secretary to the lieutenant general.); Capt. Charles C. Ballou, quartermaster. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. J. Millard Little, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John L. Bond, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Francis H. Burr, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John C. Ashburn, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, 12th Inf. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, retired, on duty with the militia, State of California, is designated to make the annual inspection. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

Major Edward W. McCaskey, retired, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Henry Chapman, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Major Beaumont B. Buck from the 13th Infantry to the 16th Infantry; Major James H. McRae from the 16th Infantry to the 18th Infantry. Upon the expiration of his present leave Major McRae will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Nov. 7, W.D.)

NATIONAL MILITIA.

First Lieut. George D. Woolley, 1st Inf., Michigan N.G., is authorized to attend the regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Wayne, Mich. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Capt. James E. Sullivan, Mississippi N.G., is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Troops from posts heretofore named are detailed to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument, to be held Saturday, Nov. 14, 1908, in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York city: Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, Schuyler, Totten and Jay, N.Y., and Hancock, and other duties will be left at each post. The dress uniform will be worn by all troops equipped with same, and the olive-drab uniform by those not so equipped. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., is detailed to command all troops that are to participate in this affair, and will communicate direct with Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G., S.N.Y., grand marshal, 280 Broadway, New York city, as to details of concentration, march, strength of organizations, place and hour of assembly, etc. (Nov. 6, D.E.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers will report to Col. James W. Pope, A.Q.M.G., president of an Army retiring board at Denver, Colorado, for examination by the boards: Major John S. Kulp, M.C., Major Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Major George E. Pickett, paymaster, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination by the board. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

Col. William T. Russell, C.E., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Nov. 6, W.D.)

The following officers will, upon completion of their present duties, stand relieved from further duty at the Camp of Instruction, Atascadero, Cal., and will proceed to the stations from which they were ordered to the maneuvers: Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy coms. gen.; Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, deputy q.m. gen.; Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E.; Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benet, O.D.; Major Frank R. Keefe, M.C.; Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf.; Major George E. Pickett, paym.; Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf.; Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, C.S.; Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, C.S.; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazard, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Mathew Demmer, P.S. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

Master Gun. Norman Pinney will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., to report Nov. 15, 1908, for the purpose of taking a course of instruction in wireless telegraphy. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Capt. W. H. Tobin. Left Nagasaki Oct. 26 for San Francisco.

CROOK—Capt. T. Q. Ashburn. Left Nagasaki Nov. 2 for San Francisco.

DIX—Lieut. R.B. Clark. Left Honolulu Oct. 30, going to Manila.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Lieut. W. G. Meade. Arrived at Newport News Nov. 11.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco for Manila Nov. 5.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Capt. L. D. Cabell. Arrived at Manila Oct. 30. Sails for San Francisco.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. Arrived at Seattle Oct. 3 from Alaska.

LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Portland, Me. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAPIO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Wash.

PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 9, 1908.

Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, who is a guest here, attended the performance of "The Music Master" in Kansas City, Monday night, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson. Mrs. Manue McCloskey entertained Saturday with a progressive bridge party. The prizes were given to Mrs. A. C. Knowles and Mrs. W. A. Nichols. A delicious tea was served at the close of the game. Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson, retired, who has been quite ill for some time at his home on Olive street, in the city, is improving.

Lieut. J. S. Chambers, 19th Inf., who is in charge of Pope hall, has announced that on and after Nov. 3 the basement will be open four evenings a week for use as a skating rink by officers, their families and guests. The indoor band concerts have been resumed Wednesday evenings.

Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 18th Inf., has gone to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to take charge of construction work there. Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 5th Field Art., recently appointed from civil life, is a son of Captain Martin, of the Soldiers' Home.

The children of the garrison have been prohibited from attending school in the city on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever there. Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., who is the author of so many famous juvenile books, gave a most interesting talk to the children of the city at the public library, Saturday afternoon.

Lieut. W. W. Boddie left Friday for his station at Fort Thomas, Ky. Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Knight left Friday for San Francisco. Lieut. Roger S. Fitch attended "The Music Master," by David Wardell, in Kansas City, Wednesday. Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 13th Inf., left Nov. 7 for a short visit at Omaha, Neb. Lieut. William B. Loughborough, 3d Inf., left Wednesday to join his regiment at Fort Lawton, Wash.

A delightful occasion, Wednesday, was the bridge party given by Mrs. J. P. Morrison in honor of Mrs. Lawrence, of New York. The prizes were given to Mrs. C. F. Crain and Mrs. E. E. Booth. The following ladies have organized a bowling club and will meet Thursday mornings at the gymnasium: Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. H. E. White, Mrs. A. H. Bailey, Mrs. R. D. Black, Mrs. George Mitchell, Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. Clement Flagler, Mrs. J. W. Baker, Mrs. B. J. Orntend, Mrs. Guy Cushman, Mrs. T. L. Donaldson, Mrs. Hensley, Mrs. T. H. Stevens, Miss Olive Gray, Miss Margery Wood, Miss Georgia Olmstead, and Miss Alice Gray. Among those who were entertained Tuesday night with an "election watch party," by Mr. Edward Olvis, at his beautiful quarters in the Ryan building in the city, were: Lieutenants Tarbuton and Albright. Lieut. R. S. Bamberger has gone East, to remain two months. Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Bailey have returned from their bridal tour and are now at home at the garrison. Mrs. William Van Benthusen, of New York, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Everett Newton Bowman, at 267-A McClellan avenue. Mrs. Van Benthusen is the widow of the late William Van Benthusen, of the Chicago Tribune and New York World, who began his newspaper work on the Leavenworth Times.

Major and Mrs. Flagler are temporarily at 184-A Grant avenue until their home is ready. Mrs. D. H. Scott will come from the East this week to join Lieutenant Scott. Miss Anna Cole has arrived to be the guest of her brother, Capt. E. T. Cole, during the winter. Major Harris, Med. Corps, has returned from an extended stay in Washington. Mrs. W. B. Reynolds, widow of the late Major W. B. Reynolds, U.S.A., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Stevens, of the Military Prison.

Major and Mrs. Flagler entertained Wednesday evening with a pink dinner in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Eames. A second dinner was given Thursday evening by Major and Mrs. Flagler, when the honor guests were Capt. and Mrs. Caples. Miss Katherine Chambers, of Williamsburg, Ky., arrived here Friday to be the guest of her brother, Lieut. J. S. Chambers, 13th Inf. Mrs. A. R. Kerwin has recently returned after an extended visit in the East. Capt. and Mrs. Kerwin entertained the following guests at dinner Thursday evening: Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley, Miss Alice Gray and Lieutenant Gottschalk. Friday evening they had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Alice Gray and Lieutenant Bamberger.

Mrs. S. Cowan was hostess Friday at a delightful bridge party. The rooms were made beautiful by a lavish use of chrysanthemums and cards were played at five tables. The prizes were given to Mrs. H. A. Smith and Mrs. P. B. Malone. An elaborate tea was served at the close of the game. Mrs. Horace D. Bloombergh is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Frank Howard, in Atchison. Capt. Bugge and Captain Kerth entertained at dinner Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Miss Ryan and Miss Lucia Hunting. Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad were the hosts Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer and Capt. and Mrs. Williams. Saturday evening Miss Anna Ryan entertained very delightfully at a beautiful dinner given at her home on the South Esplanade. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Sybil Harvey and Captains Allison, Bugge and Peck. Capt. Milton A. Elliott, 27th Inf., is here, visiting old friends. He will leave Monday for his station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Herman Trutner, retired, left chief musician at the 13th Infantry, and Mrs. Trutner are the guests of their son, Prof. Herman Trutner, Jr.

Gen. Fred Funston left Saturday night for Washington, D.C., accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Hornsby Evans.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Nov. 1, 1908.

On Oct. 22 Mrs. Caldwell entertained at luncheon Mrs. Noble, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Corry and Miss Cramey, of the post. On the same day Mrs. McCulloch, of Indianapolis, gave a reception, at which opportunity was afforded many ladies of the post to meet some of the social set of Indianapolis. On Oct. 26 quite a number of ladies from the garrison attended a reception given by the Rev. Dr. Sargent and his wife, of Indianapolis, in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Sargent. An informal dinner was tendered on this same date to Major and Mrs. Buck by Major and Mrs. Kennon.

The unveiling of the statue of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, erected by the citizens of Indianapolis in University Square, Indianapolis, on Oct. 27, was witnessed by most of the post people. Eleven companies of the 10th Infantry, commanded by Col. Henry A. Greene, headed the column of troops of the event, while most of the post ladies occupied seats on the grand stand. After the ceremonies an informal dinner was held by some of our officers and ladies previous to taking the cars back to the post.

On Oct. 28 Mr. Edward Williams, Mrs. M. V. Williams, Mr. Walter Vaughn and Miss Dorothy Vaughn arrived in their auto from Richmond, Ind. They remained a few days here as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman.

The departure of Co. G, 10th Inf., on its 200-mile hike, as well as the absence from the post of some of the married ladies, has left quite a number of so-called "widows and widowers." A dinner to console them was tendered Oct. 23 by Mrs. Hanna. The guests were: Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Cron, Major Van Vliet and Lieutenant Taylor. On Oct. 29 Lieutenant Schuman arrived back from leave. On Oct. 29 Mrs. Greene entertained at dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hullock and Miss Hitt, of Indianapolis. The other guests were: Captain Crallé, Miss Craney, Lieutenant Heldt, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman.

Mrs. Van Vliet left Oct. 20 to spend ten days in Detroit, Mich. Among recent arrivals are Major and Mrs. Buck and their two daughters. A number of ladies of the post have been invited to participate in the fair to be given in town for charity the first week of December. The "Hallowe'en" was very enjoyably celebrated in our post hall. Veritable spooks were to be seen moving here and there in

the light of pumpkin lanterns. The ticket of admittance was a personality clothed in a bed sheet gown, with headgear of pumpkin-colored material having peep-holes and breathing space. To the tune of the post orchestra these spooks danced the light fantastic, and late in the evening, as the odor of miniature pumpkin pies and apple cider was wafted into the realms of "spookdom," they gradually became reincarnated into the forms of the garrison officers and ladies. The success of the "ghost party" was principally due to the efforts of the Misses Cecil, who originated and very materially carried out the idea of a spook meeting on Hallowe'en.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 8, 1908.

An entertainment committee for the coming winter has been organized, consisting of Captains Price and Harris, Lieutenants Barber, Fleet and Longaneker. Mrs. Hackett is paying a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Boller. Miss Baggett is visiting her uncle, Captain Price. Lieut. and Mrs. F. V. Chamberlain paid a visit to the post on their way to join the 3d Battalion at Fort Assiniboine. Lieutenants Ball and Cook are absent on leave. The young son of Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews was christened Oct. 24 by Chaplain Pruden in the post chapel, the God-parents were Mrs. H. J. Price and Lieutenant Gullion. Major and Mrs. Browne have returned from a month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. Harris have returned from their honeymoon, which was spent in Colorado. Mrs. Barber is entertaining as a house guest Miss Du Bois, from New Jersey. Captain Williams, detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, and Mrs. Williams, formerly of this regiment, are to arrive in the States in February, where Captain Williams will have a tour of duty. Lieut. Z. L. Henry, recently appointed in the Army Medical Reserve Corps, has joined at this post.

Through the untiring efforts of Chaplain Pruden the garrison was delightfully entertained in the gymnasium Thursday evening, Oct. 29, at a lecture which was embellished with exquisite magic lantern slides. An "All Hallowe'en" was the first formal dance of the season, took place Friday, Oct. 30. The gymnasium was artistically decorated. In the center of the large dancing floor was built a miniature barn of corn husks and pea greens, while outriggers held many colored lanterns. Around the base of the cabin were placed rows of Hallowe'en pumpkins whose radiant faces beamed the joy of the occasion. Inside were served refreshments. The garrison and invited guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Mansfield and Major and Mrs. Bailey. Miss Mansfield wore an exquisite frock of gray just with real lace; Mrs. Bailey was gowned in gray chiffon with lace applique. Among those who entertained out of town guests for the hop were Capt. and Mrs. Saffarans, Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion, Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews. Colonel and Miss Mansfield gave another of their delightful bridge parties Saturday, Oct. 31; those invited were: Capt. and Mrs. Whalley, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln, and Miss Franklin. Late in the evening a delicious supper was served at small tables. Capt. and Mrs. Watkins entertained at bridge Nov. 4, the following guests: Colonel and Miss Mansfield, Major and Mrs. Browne, Miss Franklin and Lieutenant Chamberlain. Capt. and Mrs. Bell entertained at bridge Nov. 5 for Col. and Miss Mansfield, Major and Mrs. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. Saffarans, Miss Franklin, Lieutenants Fleet and Jackson. Mrs. Gullion gave a delightful afternoon reception Nov. 5 for her house guests, Mrs. Joanne Castleman and Mrs. E. H. Gullion, both of Kentucky; the hall and library were decorated with red carnations and ferns, the dining room with pink carnations, smilax and ferns; delicious refreshments were served.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York City, Nov. 11, 1908.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and family arrived from Europe on the Noordam on Monday afternoon. The quartermaster steamer Gen. Joseph E. Johnston met the ship at Quarantine, having on board Col. Hugh L. Scott, Major Amos W. Kimball, Capt. W. C. Cannon, Capt. Halstead Dorey and Capt. F. B. McCoy. General Wood came at once to Governor's Island and occupied his quarters. A serenade was given on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock by the 12th Infantry Band. The customary salute was deferred till noon on account of the funeral ceremonies of the late Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, which were about to take place.

At three o'clock Tuesday a reception was given to Gen. and Mrs. Wood and Gen. and Mrs. Grant by the officers and ladies of the New York Harbor Posts. The arrangements had been made by a committee consisting of Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. W. H. C. Bowen and Capt. James W. Clinton. Col. John A. Hall acting on this committee during Colonel Heistand's absence at Fort Des Moines. The Officers' Club and approaches were effectively decorated under the direction of Lieut. Frank Adams, and a collation was served by Maresi of New York. Officers and ladies were present in large numbers from Forts Totten, Schuyler, Slocum, Wood, Hamilton, Wadsworth and Hancock. The Navy was represented by Capt. J. D. Adams of the New York Navy Yard, with staff and officers; Capt. N. E. Niles of the U.S. Receiving Ship Hancock; Capt. C. McK. Winslow and officers of the U.S.S. New Hampshire; and the Marine Corps by Col. W. F. Biddle and officers. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. R. Rodenbough were present, also Ex-Governor Ide of the Philippines, Col. W. C. Church, and the Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, New York. Music was furnished for the reception by the 12th Infantry Band, and informal dancing took place after the serving of refreshments.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant left for Chicago on the 11th, accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, aide-de-camp. Their departure will be much regretted by their friends of Governors Island, the harbor forts, and of New York city, who will miss the abundant and gracious hospitality of which their home was always the center.

Among visitors at the post may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Flanagan, of Philadelphia, at Col. W. H. C. Bowen's; Miss Edna McMurray, of Washington, at Mrs. Millard F. Harmon's; and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan at Mrs. Edmund B. Smith's. Lieut. T. M. De Fries, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Jane Meade Welch, of Buffalo, were also visitors during the week on Governors Island.

FORT MCHENRY.

Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 11, 1908.

Mrs. William C. Rafferty, wife of the District Commander, and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown attended the card party given at the home of Mrs. George F. Randolph, wife of the vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Charles street, last Thursday afternoon, the 5th. The party was given for the benefit of the Home for Incurables and was very successful.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty, District Commander, and Major E. W. Hubbard returned to the district last Saturday after several weeks of detached service at Monroe. Lieuts. E. N. Campbell and J. T. Rowe reported for duty last week. Lieutenant Campbell is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holcombe. Lieutenant Rowe is sick in the hospital, suffering from a severe attack of grippe. Lieutenant Campbell has been made adjutant.

Miss C. B. Coyle, of New York city, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, and Lieutenant Brown last Sunday. Mrs. I. W. Holcombe entertained at dinner last Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Brown and Lieut. E. N. Campbell.

The cableship Cyrus W. Field, Lieutenant Moss, Signal Corps, commanding, left last Wednesday for Fort Monroe.

A number of the garrison saw "The Gay White Way" at the Academy last Saturday evening. Among others a theater party, composed of Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Lieut. and Mrs. Watson, of Fort Howard.

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The board, consisting of Major General Duvall, Brigadier Generals Funston, Carter, Edgerly and Wotherspoon, appointed to make selections for detail to vacancies in the General Staff, met Thursday and Friday at the War College and completed their work. There are at this time two vacancies in the General Staff caused by the expiration of detail of Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., and Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf. Captain Cree, Coast Art. Corps, will soon be ordered back to his corps, so there are practically three vacancies in immediate sight and in addition it is expected that during the coming year there will be seven more to occur. The report of the board will not be made public for some time as it must be approved by the Chief of Staff and by the Secretary of War.

A Sergeant, 1st Class, of the Hospital Corps, of experience and intelligence, suggests that the feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction in his corps in regard to the present pay schedule deserves the attention of Congress at the coming session. He believes it is based on real injustice in the treatment of the Hospital Corps in the pay bill, and is working injury to the Army. The following pay schedule if granted by Congress would, it is suggested, be a just one: Privates, \$18; privates, first class, \$21; corporals, \$30. Corporals to be unlimited in number, as are the sergeants, and not limited to twenty, as at present; a corporal to be detailed to assist

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each sergeant wherever necessary. Sergeants, first class, \$65; and cooks, \$30. There is injustice, it is pointed out, to Hospital Corps cooks at present in that they are only detailed temporarily as cooks and receive additional pay only while so serving. The grade of cook should be a permanent one in the Hospital Corps, as in the Signal Corps and elsewhere. This would enable many men of long and excellent service to look forward to retirement with increased pay in the grade of cook. There are some men in the Hospital Corps who by length and efficiency of service deserve such retirement, but lack a little of the necessary educational qualifications to attain the grade of sergeant.

In view of the fact that there will be a vacancy in the office of Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy next February, significance is attached to an order which appeared in our issue of Sept. 19 to this effect: "Major Harry C. Hale (Inf.), Adj. General's Dept., from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Nov. 15, 1908, to San Francisco for further orders." (S.O., Sept. 15, W.D.) The War Department would have to search long and to search far before they could find a better officer for this detail, which is one of the most important in the Army. Major Hale is a graduate of 1883, who, besides his service in the 18th and 20th Infantry, has served as aide to General Merritt in this country and in the Philippines, as an engineer officer, as a major and assistant A.G. of Volunteers and a major of Volunteer Infantry during our war with Spain, and in the Philippines. He is now 47 years old.

The race between the shipyards in the construction of the Delaware and the North Dakota will be a close one after all. The latest report of construction progress shows that whereas a month ago the North Dakota was ten per cent. ahead of the Delaware, the latter ship is now within eight per cent. of the sister ship. It is now the expectation that the Delaware will be ready to be launched some time in January, on which occasion the governor and state officials of the Blue Hen State will take charge of the customary ceremonies appropriate to the christening of a new ship.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry has ordered that no vessels be detached from duty at the Naval Academy until after the completion of the ceremonies ending Nov. 23, connected with the unveiling of a memorial window to the late Rear Admiral Sampson. As soon as the celebration is completed, the cruiser Olympia, the cruiser Chicago and the tug Standish will leave Annapolis for the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs.

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THE NEWPORT CONFERENCE

The removal of the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the naval conference at Newport, R.I., has been followed by the giving out of various reports concerning the action of the conference, some by one side of the controversy involved and some by the other, each side accompanying its publication by an argument to show that the resolutions adopted at Newport favored its view of the case. We have brought together in this issue on pages 280 and 292 the resolutions adopted by the conference and publish them in connection with the points raised by Commander Key in the letter which resulted in the action of President Roosevelt calling officers of the Navy together to discuss the matters in controversy. This is the fullest publication of the resolutions adopted at Newport which we have yet seen. We leave these resolutions to speak for themselves. We cannot forbear remarking, however, that it is well known that the battleships at present in commission draw more than their designed draught. Commander Key called this "overdraught," which is a correct term, but it may convey a wrong impression. Overdraught is divided into three parts: First, error of computation, by which a ship floats deeper than designed. This is an error of design and is the fault of the designer. No ship in our Navy has shown this overdraught. Second, change of weights after completion of design and before commissioning. This is due to alterations arbitrarily made before completion and nearly always comes from outside the Construction Corps. Overdraught due to this cause in our ships has been very slight. Third, changes and additions made after commissioning. To this class belongs nearly all our overdraught. We have been adding weight year by year to every ship in the Navy and now it seems to have been just discovered that an extra hundred tons put aboard a ship will sink her deeper than she was before. What Commander Key said would convey the impression that this overdraught was due to the errors of the Construction Corps. A correspondent who was present at the conference says:

"No officer in Admiral Sperry's fleet found out anything that was not known years ago, even before the artist wrote. In regard to voting on resolutions without having heard the discussion about them, nearly every one of the resolutions that involved thought was discussed and discussed over and over again; there was hardly a subject before the conference that did not bring in all over again everything said before, and no absentee could fairly be considered as 'not having heard the discussion,' as everybody was present part of the time. Concerning the inadequate protection of the 5-inch guns, Commander Key's resolution was not suppressed nor was it supported. The 'weight equivalent to a casemate armor eight inches thick be divided between side armor and fore and aft splinter bulkheads, etc.' had reference to increased protection of uptakes and not of torpedo defense guns. It was shown the 5-inch battery could not be mounted on the upper deck, as it interfered with the arcs of turret gun fire and also that the guns could not be served while firing turret guns. The 'inspired article' published the resolution that the main battery guns to be placed aboard the North Dakota and Delaware are inferior in power, etc., and said that Commander Key was largely sustained on this point. Commander Key did not urge a 5-inch torpedo defense battery, but the conference did and favored it in face of the fact that the Department had intended to adopt 6-inch guns. The resolution establishing a water line standard for battleships was not Commander Key's but Commander Hill's. In fact, there is hardly one resolution passed as first presented and nearly all of the comparatively small number not rejected of which Commander Key was the originator were altered essentially before final passage. As the conference progressed two things were evident: First, that 'the critics' came there, as they imagined, thoroughly prepared; second, that the younger officers regarded it as a fight for a new navy. It was discovered that when 'the critics' asked questions they got plain and scientific categorical answers, but when they were questioned they were often unable to answer, in many instances, saying 'I don't know.' These things so affected the younger element that whereas at the beginning it followed blindly its adopted leaders, at the end it was invariably on the side of the so-called non-sea-going element. I might add that 'the sea-going officers' (a favorite phrase in the mouths of the critics) have been avoiding sea duty for many years and are in no sense 'sea-going.' The real sea-going element was on the other side."

We are glad to observe that the conference passed a resolution commending the action of Commander Key, which resulted in calling the conference. This resolution says: "Resolved, That in presenting to the Navy Department his written criticisms of certain features in the design of the North Dakota, which in his opinion

were either objectionable or undesirable, in supporting these criticisms by arguments based on facts and figures as he interpreted them, and in so doing having furthered the cause of free discussion of vitally important professional topics through the assembly of this conference, wherein the points at issue have received intelligent and, it is believed, highly fruitful consideration, Commander Key has rendered a great and invaluable service to the Navy of the United States, one for which he should receive the thanks of his brother officers."

Such an exhibition of courage, independence and professional zeal on the part of a junior officer cannot be too highly commended. It is the line of free professional discussion of naval matters for which we have long contended. Whatever may be thought of the criticism made by Commander Key, and whatever the conclusions of the conference concerning them, the entire Navy should unite in the recognition of the service Commander Key has rendered in promoting the free discussion of which we have had too little in the past and which we hope to see more of in the future. The improvement of our Navy largely depends upon the free interchange of opinions and honest criticism, even though it be at times mistaken criticism.

WAR ALWAYS THREATENS.

We publish in another column a synopsis of a bill for the organization of a volunteer army, which the General Staff of the Army propose to offer for the consideration of Congress at its next session. It is open to the fatal objection which seems of necessity to apply to all of our schemes of preparation for war: it is not to take effect until we are actually at war, or the fact is beaten into the heads of an American Congress that war threatens. War always threatens, and it is on this theory that Continental military systems are based. As all other systems ignore the essential fact, all others are necessarily defective.

The sudden shift of the theater of apprehension from the Balkans to Germany and France, owing to the dispute between those countries over the Casablanca affair, shows that the feelings of nations cannot be set aside by pronouncements for peace or the assembling of Hague conventions. The incident at Casablanca arose with the swiftness of a tornado cloud and reached a climax with almost telegraphic suddenness. Ruptures between nations take place nowadays with a rapidity that would astonish even so quick moving a ruler as Napoleon. In the olden days much time was required for the passage of the mails and the travel of envoys, but now with each embassy in telegraphic or telephonic communication with the home office negotiations can reach a head in hours, where a century ago it would have taken as many weeks. It is this quickness in entering upon a quarrel that makes it incumbent upon a nation to be in a military position to defend itself promptly from aggression, and to rely more upon its ability to stand for its rights than upon the sanctity of treaties or upon the general assurances that arbitration will prevent its neighbors from trespassing upon it.

Only a few weeks ago in the Balkans the world saw a great nation deliberately throw into the wastebasket the most solemn and fundamental of international treaties, which for a generation had been faithfully respected. She acted as if treaties are worthy of respect only until the hour strikes for ignoring them. At the time of the recent Bulgarian outbreak the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL propounded the inquiry as to what force could be expected from Hague conventions when a solemn pact among nations like the Berlin treaty could be set aside by one of the signatories without warning or antecedent demands. It is not assumed by those interested in the advancement of the Hague peace program that the Hague conventions will be any more binding upon nations than would be a treaty. There is nothing more sacred that a nation can give than its honor, whether in a Hague agreement or in a treaty outside of the Hague limits. If national ambitions and greed outweigh considerations of national honor in one instance, they are like to in another, so that the final test will be that of national advantage after all. One need not pass upon the merits of the controversy over Casablanca to understand that the situation that has menaced the peace of Europe so darkly during the last few days is one that shows the inherent weakness of such movements as that of the Hague. In American history we have seen even so sacred a compact as that of the Constitution unable to keep two sections of the same country from engaging in the greatest of wars, and there is little hope that those who remember from personal observation the depth of the sectional bitterness of those days will place much confidence in the power of Hague agreements to keep nations from yielding to race animosities once those animosities are aroused to the fighting point.

What seems to give weight to the labors of Hague peace advocates is something entirely outside of their sphere of action. What is making for peace among the nations to-day is the interdependence of nations in commerce. The development of means of intercourse growing out of the discovery of steam has brought about an intimacy of trade relations that was not dreamed of in the olden days, when countries separated only by a small arm of the sea were more widely sundered than are nations to-day thousands of miles apart. The stock exchanges of the world reflect this intimacy. Let a diplomatic flurry occur anywhere and the sensitive trade barometer registers the effects in every bourse in the world. A war of any continental power with the United States that would shut off the shipments of cotton and

wheat to England would result in untold distress, poverty and misery to the British Isles. Then every influence of England would be exerted to stop the war. The last two wars were not fair criteria, since the shipments by Boers and Japanese were not vital to the carrying on of great industries. As we have before pointed out, the Civil War caused losses in the mill districts of England second only to the commercial injuries sustained by the South itself. It is these trade necessities that are working for peace to-day, and what The Hague advocates mistake for a sentimental desire to minimize war, in the last analysis resolves itself into a question of dollars and cents. The severe rebuke the German Emperor is now receiving from his subjects for his indiscreet actions having in them the threat of war shows how impotent a modern ruler is when he fails to represent in his intercourse with foreign nations the general sentiment of his people. Another illustration of this potent fact is found in the humiliation Russia has suffered because her rulers allowed her to be drawn into a war with which the Russian army and the great mass of the Russian people had no sympathy.

On the other hand, if popular sentiment is excited to the point of war, it will be impossible for a ruler to prevent war. We have had recent illustration of this in our own country, where the war with Spain was brought on in spite of the efforts of President McKinley to prevent it.

The New York Evening Post quotes an Army officer as saying: "Mr. Taft is not going to be an Army President, in the sense that the Army will be a pet hobby with him and the department in which he will take a deep personal interest in all details. As Secretary of War he paid but little attention to details. He was too busily engaged with bigger questions, the Panama Canal, the Philippines, and perhaps, with getting the nomination for the Presidency. His department was run by subordinates—and the President. But the morale of the Army cannot be considered as a mere detail, for without it you have no real army. We think that Taft will try to restore that morale. He will, at least, have a great opportunity to restore it, and to rekindle that spirit and enthusiasm which for the past few years have been disturbed by abnormal appointments to high grade. These things have smothered the ambitions of many men of spotless career and splendid ability, who, in accordance with the natural law of human nature, became indifferent when they found that their efforts had not received the recognition they had deserved. Mr. Taft will have an opportunity to correct this by confining appointments in the grade of general officers, in every instance, to the senior colonel, who is competent, and by removal from the active list of all who do not possess the proper qualifications before they are overslaughed. The morale of the enlisted men, even now, is, on the whole, excellent, but in those commands under officers of stifled ambition the lack of interest at the top cannot fail to be reflected by the men in the ranks. The commanding general should be selected by the President and serve during his pleasure. While so serving, he should have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant general. All bureau chiefs of the War Department should be immediately under his command, and he should have the same direct control of all staff departments in Washington that a department commander has over the staff officers of his particular department. That would leave the junior officers of the general staff to work out the problems of organization, equipment, instruction, in the broadest sense, and the plans of campaigns that are possible or probable. These junior officers should be relieved entirely from administration work. The commanding general should be responsible only to the Secretary of War." This would be all very well if it were not for the fact that it is impossible for the President to divest himself or bestow upon another the authority which the Constitution imposes upon him as Commander-in-Chief. The experience of General Sherman in trying to take control of the staff departments may be recalled. They are too firmly entrenched in the law to be disturbed without radical legislation.

American shipping interests see in the election of Mr. Taft the prospect of a successful termination of their fight for the encouragement of our merchant marine by the extension of the policy initiated in the present ocean mail bill. In his addresses in various parts of the country preceding his nomination, Mr. Taft declared for the advancement of American shipping. When the ocean mail bill was under consideration in Congress, Mr. Taft's influence was thrown strongly in its favor, and was no small factor in molding the opinions of Republican representatives from the Middle West. In the last campaign the issue was clearly presented to the voters of the country, and the success of Mr. Taft's party, which was committed to reasonable legislation in behalf of home navigation, leaves the chief executive free to give every assistance in his power. This advocacy of Mr. Taft will mean much ultimately to the United States Navy. A large merchant marine should go hand in hand with a good navy. It has been so in Germany. The rapid rise of the German navy has been coincident with astonishing progress in the Teutonic merchant marine. England's overwhelming superiority in sea power is reflected in her commercial fleets that ride all the seas. A country like the United States which, without any commercial shipping to speak of, yet builds a navy of first-class proportions may be expected not to lag behind when it shall have a fairly representative merchant marine. That a

nation which produces the most of the staple products for the world's consumption should be at the foot of the list in commercial shipping is little short of a national disgrace, and perhaps this fact may be brought home more clearly to our members of Congress, in view of the attention that has been focused upon the Battleship Fleet in its voyage around the world. The contrast between our high position in the naval marine and our humiliating standing in the merchant marine may afford a lesson that will not be lost upon our lawmakers in Washington.

President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, in an address delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, confirmed the position long held by this paper, that the military system of Germany is one of that country's most valuable assets. President Hadley said, among other things: "The endorsement of the examination test as a means of avoiding two years of barracks makes it certain that the high schools of the country will be places for work, and that the universities and technical schools will have freshmen who know what hard work means. For those who do not pass the test, the two years of military service teach lessons which are of just as much importance in peace as in war. To begin with, they teach cleanliness and the elements of hygiene. In the next place, the years in barracks are a valuable means of physical training. In the third place, they produce habits of discipline and good order. The result of all these things is seen when we compare the German to-day with the German of thirty years ago. His carriage is better, his efficiency as a laborer is better, his power of adapting himself to circumstances is better. In 1860 most of the Germans regarded compulsory military service as a rather unnecessary evil. To-day you will find it generally said that the military system has become the central factor in German public education and the main cause of Germany's industrial advance. The majority of intelligent and patriotic Germans will to-day tell you that the German army gives the German nation habits of discipline, cleanliness and efficiency which cannot be obtained in any other way, and that two years of withdrawal from active industry is a very cheap price to pay for a training which makes a man a more efficient worker and a more useful citizen for twenty years thereafter."

On the subject of desertion Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report wisely points out that while all has been done that can be done consistent with economy to ameliorate the condition of the enlisted man on shipboard, little has been done to make him feel the enormity of the offense of desertion or to impress him with the impossibility of living as a creditable member of society while he is still under the stigma of desertion. The laws are not properly framed to meet the offense of naval desertion. No authority is now vested in state, county or municipal officers to apprehend and deliver deserters from the Navy, nor is this authority vested in other civil officers of justice. The report makes the very timely and important suggestion that the same provision of law which authorizes the apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Army by civil officers be extended to the Navy. A measure to effect this extension was introduced in the last session of Congress. This is one of those laws, the need of which is so plain that one cannot understand why they were not adopted years ago. There are only two ways to reduce desertion—by making the Service more attractive and by increasing the penalties for desertion. The former is being steadily done, and the latter should be attended to also. The decreasing percentage of desertions has been obtained almost entirely by better food for the enlisted man, more comforts on shipboard, increases in the number and frequency of his leaves of absence ashore and by giving him more pay, with increased allowance for service and retirement after a term of years. Now it is time to try whether the law cannot be invoked to co-operate toward a further decrease in desertions.

If there should be a change in the head of the Navy Department, and President Taft were disposed to go outside of the Department for a successor to the present Secretary, it would be well to consider the name of Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, of whose personality we have had an excellent opportunity to form an estimate. Colonel Churchill, as he is called in virtue of his service on the staff of the Governor of New Hampshire, is much more than the author of popular works which have carried his name wherever the English language is spoken; he is a man of sound judgment and executive ability, having the highest sense of public duty, and his training as a graduate of the Naval Academy should serve to answer the desire of the Navy that they might have at the head a man who is capable of understanding the Navy and is in sympathy with it. The one objection that can be urged against Colonel Churchill is his youth, as he is still inside of forty.

There are reports of prospective changes in the General Staff of the Army. Major Gen. William P. Duvall is named as the probable successor of Major Gen. John P. Weston, who is to leave Manila on the transport sailing for San Francisco on Dec. 15, and is not likely to be again ordered on active duty previous to his retirement, a year from now, Nov. 13, 1909. The assignment of General Duvall to Philippine duty will be in accordance with his wishes. Other changes in the General Staff are foreshadowed.

THE NEWPORT CONFERENCE.

The synopsis of the proceedings of the Newport conference which has been prepared by the General Board was transmitted to the President Thursday, Nov. 12, by Assistant Secretary Newberry. It is a document of fifty closely typewritten pages. The entire record of the conference was submitted to the President in September, in accordance with this request: "I desire Newport conference to submit to me as a whole their recommendations concerning the Utah and Florida, these recommendations covering plans to remove all defects found in North Dakota and Delaware, without regard to delay and without regard to any existing plans or arrangements relative to the Utah or Florida, their armor or armament; also to state how much delay there will be if the recommendations for the changes are adopted. Also submit recommendations for these two ships that will involve practically no delay in their plans. I desire to have the whole matter before me for my judgment." His desire is to set before Congress and the country fairly and fully the deliberations of the two schools of construction as a guide to the legislation that will be asked for. It is the purpose of the President to ask for six battleships and he expects to get appropriations or authorizations for four this winter, and it will be the policy of the Taft administration, so far as it can now be anticipated from the known views of the President-elect, to get if possible two ships a year until we have two fleets, each adequate for the defense of one coast. To allow the proceedings of the Newport Conference to be the plaything of gossip and to be bandied about in surmises and enigmas for another six months would afford all that obstructionists in Congress would desire in the way of ammunition to defeat any program the President might conceive.

The method of making the digest is that followed in our report of the resolutions appearing on page 280; arranging in order the various propositions advanced by Commander Key and others present the resolutions adopted or rejected in regard to each question and the final action disposing of them. The synopsis of the Key letter sent out to the captains of the Battleship Fleet for their comment was sent before the conference had adjourned and the reports that have been coming to the Navy Department would seem to justify the wisdom of the action taken in giving the Key letter the importance allowed it. It will be several days before the synopsis sent to the President will be made public, if it should meet with his approval, as is expected will be the case.

We add here some resolutions adopted in the conference that do not appear in our list of the resolutions on page 280:

Resolved, The conference recommends that the Navy Department require the commanding officer of each ship in commission to report at the earliest opportunity and annually thereafter during the first quarter of each fiscal year the draft at which the vessel under his command would actually float, when fully equipped for sea, with full supply of ammunition and two-thirds supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and feed water; also the density of the sea water. The above to be based upon actual experiment with the actual weights on board.

It is the sense of this conference that two fire-control masts of the same general type as that tried on board the Florida, one forward of the forward smoke pipe, and the other abaft, or over, the smoke pipe, and essential, and that they should be installed in the Delaware and North Dakota.

Proposition: The conference recommends that means be supplied in the torpedo control station of the North Dakota and Delaware for sighting at a target materially abaft the beam, or that there should be a second torpedo control station abaft after smoke pipe.

Resolved, That the funnels of the North Dakota and ships of subsequent design should be shortened as much as practicable, having in view the necessities of fire control and the habitability of the bridges.

RESTRICTING DUTIES OF MARINE CORPS.

The President has followed the advice of Rear Admiral Evans and other prominent officers of the Navy and separated the Marine Corps from service on board ships. The action is one of the most important that has occurred in the history of the Corps. Officers of the Corps are much aroused by it and while loyally obeying the order after the custom of the "ever faithful," are earnestly protesting against it in private. They insist that Navy officers have been jealous of the good work done by the marines and declare that there is as much duty for the Corps on board ship as on land. The history of the Corps has been interwoven with that of the Navy, and it shares with that arm the glory of many good fights. The text of the order is as follows:

Executive order defining the duties of the United States Marine Corps:

In accordance with the power vested in me by Section 1619, Revised Statutes of the United States, the following duties are assigned to the United States Marine Corps:

(1) To garrison the different navy yards and naval stations, both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States.

(2) To furnish the first line of the mobile defense of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States.

(3) To man such naval defenses, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defenses as may be erected for the defense of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States.

(4) To garrison the Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

(5) To furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duties beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Nov. 12, 1908.

This action is the culmination of a long fight against the marines by seagoing officers who objected to their presence aboard ship for several reasons, the principal one being that they were no longer needed, as in the days of the impressment of seamen, to prevent rioting among the crews of fighting ships. The work now assigned to the marines is to be done hereafter by seamen. Another objection to the presence of marines on naval vessels is that in time of war when their duty is to man the torpedo defense guns they might be called upon to make up a landing party, thus leaving the torpedo defense guns without the necessary crews. This is what actually happened during the Spanish war off Santiago, when the landing party of marines which went ashore at Guantanamo Bay and held the small shore line so valiantly, were taken from Admiral Sampson's fleet.

At present the marine guard of a battleship consists of about sixty officers and men, and the intention is to gradually withdraw these guards from the vessels and substitute for them the same number of bluejackets. It is not the plan of the Navy Department to deprive the marines of all sea duty. Instead of each vessel of a fleet having a small marine guard, it is proposed that a marine transport with a large force of marines and officers shall accompany each fleet so that if necessary for any duty

they will be at the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet with which they are serving. In his annual report, of which we publish a synopsis below, Major Gen. George F. Elliott, commanding the Marine Corps, recommended that a special transport be provided for the use of the Marine Corps in expeditionary movements, similar to that to Panama last July. It is proposed by the Department that a vessel of this sort be provided for duty with the battleship fleets so that an adequate force of marines will always be available for use in case of emergency.

The Marine Corps is the oldest branch of the naval service. It was established in 1775 by the Continental Congress, and two battalions of American marines were then authorized for duty afloat when required. They were the fighting men of the old frigates. In the days when two battling frigates were lashed together, the marines with their pikes bore the brunt of the fighting and composed the boarding parties. The bluejackets in those days sailed the vessels and only aided in fighting. The Marine Corps has the distinction of being the first to plant the American flag over a foreign fort, which was done at Derne, Tripoli, in 1803. For this conspicuous service the word "Tripoli" was inscribed on their colors.

During the Civil War the marines also rendered conspicuous service, and Admiral Farragut said that "the marine guard is one of the greatest essentials of a man-of-war." Shortly after the Civil War, in 1866, an attempt was made to transfer the Marine Corps to the Army, but this was defeated. A bill was introduced in Congress providing for the abolishment of the Marine Corps and the transfer of it to the Army, but this effort failed. With the development of the long range gun the necessity for the marine aboard ship has been less obvious and his duties have dwindled to those of a routine nature, such as policing, sentry duty, and manning the small guns. It is contended that this work can as well be done by bluejackets, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, former commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, has been one of the principal seagoing officers to recommend the withdrawal of the marines.

Though withdrawal of the marines from sea duty was undoubtedly opposed by officers of the Marine Corps, Major General Elliott, commandant of marines, said: "The President is the head of the Army and the Navy, and to question or criticize his action would never be done by a brave soldier. The order will be carried out strictly and willingly."

THE MARINE CORPS REPORT.

A radical departure in transportation for the Marine Corps is proposed by Major Gen. G. F. Elliott, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, in his annual report. He says there is a necessity for the conversion of a ship of the Dixie or Panther type into a transport for the sole and exclusive use of the Marine Corps, the ship to be commanded and manned by officers and men of the Navy. The reasons advanced for this innovation include the claim that in mobilizing marines for foreign service they have been ready for transportation before the Navy could provide the necessary means of transport. The coinciding opinion of Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding the recent Panama expeditionary regiment, is quoted, and the statement is made that "the enlisted men of the Marine Corps have endured more hardships during the last two years on naval vessels used as transports than they would in an ordinary campaign on shore of the same duration."

Though the status of the commissioned and enlisted personnel will be slightly benefited by the legislation provided for in the last naval appropriation act, sufficient relief has not been granted. Present conditions make necessary increased barrack accommodations, even though quarters for about 200 enlisted men and eight officers will be ready for occupancy about May 1 at New London, Conn. Three sets of officers' quarters contracted for at Philadelphia will be the first permanent quarters for marine officers at that station. Two sets of officers' quarters and a laundry are under construction at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The barracks and officers' quarters will shortly be occupied at the naval station at New Orleans. They will accommodate about 100 men. Within thirty days after the date of the report (Sept. 22) the construction of the barracks and one set of officers' quarters at the naval station at San Francisco was to begin. The Q.M. of the Marine Corps has taken the necessary steps to make contracts for the construction of the public works appropriated for at the last session.

Estimates for the coming fiscal year include these amounts: For the erection of two officers' quarters at Portsmouth, \$30,000; for improving the parade grounds at the Boston Navy Yard, \$10,000; for doing the same at Newport, \$8,000; for two officers' quarters at New London, \$20,000; for barracks, \$150,000; for officers' quarters, \$60,000; and for building for men, \$20,000, at Philadelphia; for additional barracks, \$150,000; and for four additional sets of officers' quarters, \$60,000; for sewerage, etc., \$25,000, at Norfolk; for one set of officers' quarters, \$10,000, at Charleston; for one additional set of officers' quarters, \$10,000; and for improving the parade ground, etc., \$12,000, at New Orleans; for barracks, \$150,000, and for five sets of officers' quarters, \$60,000, at Bremerton; for barracks, \$135,000, and for five sets of officers' quarters, \$60,000, at Honolulu; for officers' quarters, \$60,000, and for wharf, \$5,000, at Cavite; for three additional sets of officers' quarters, \$15,000, at Olongapo, P.I.

That the Marine Corps may be armed with the same rifle as the Army, the estimates include an item of \$236,500 for 10,000 rifles, latest model, and one million rounds of ammunition. The new rifle will cost about fourteen per cent. more than last year. Toilet kits should be furnished to recruits of the Marine Corps as they are to the Army. The question whether the Marine Band is a Navy band and therefore subject to the prohibition contained in the Naval Appropriation act is submitted to the Attorney General and decided in favor of the band. The decision of the Attorney General appears on page 293 of this number. This decision will be especially welcome because by recent legislation every enlisted man of the three branches of the Regular Service received an increase of pay except the members of the Marine Band.

The increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel was only one-half the number necessary. Tables are given showing the officers and men added to the Corps and the number needed. The necessity for an increase is shown by a table of service within and outside the continental limits of the U.S. The percentage of officers serving in the U.S. was only 33.58, and that of the enlisted men, 34.3. Recommendation is made that the act permitting the designation of enlisted men of the Navy as "Navy mail clerks" and "assistant Navy mail clerks" be amended to include enlisted men of the Marine Corps, who have all along been handling the mail of Navy ships. The law on examination for promotion of officers should

be amended so that the moral examination should precede the physical.

There was a decided increase in recruiting, the monthly average being 441.2, the Corps making a net gain of 716. Increase of pay has been beneficial and many reenlistments have been gained through the bonus allowed those who re-enlist within three months after discharge. The finger-print identification system adopted in the year has proved satisfactory. Recommendation for the establishment of a so-called "clearing house" for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps is renewed, in the hope of checking the evil of "repeating." In view of the coming abandonment of the present barracks in the New York yard, it is urged that a site be selected somewhere in the harbor of New York, preferably on Long Island, where barracks and quarters should be built not only for the navy yard, but also to accommodate a sufficient number of men as a distributing station for the ships of the Atlantic Fleet and other points on the Atlantic coast. For the purchase of this site the sum of \$400,000 is placed in the estimates.

In the year 171 good-conduct medals and 67 good-conduct medal bars have been issued to the enlisted men. This showing is deemed very good in view of the requirements necessary for the award of such prizes. It has been found impracticable to give the necessary instruction in rifle practice on account of the lack of ranges adapted to the long range of the new gun. There are but few posts where the marksman's course requiring a range of 600 yards can be fired. The Commandant expresses his pride in the achievements of the rifle team of the Marine Corps in the matches at Camp Perry and Sea Girt. "Great credit is due to Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S. Marine Corps, the team captain, for his indefatigable efforts in getting the team into the form displayed." Although reports had not been received from all the posts, an increase is noted of 178 in small arms qualifications over 1907, and in gun pointers an increase of 129. To obtain a "line on" material for the rifle team of the Corps, as well as to arouse interest in target practice, there will be held in the future a series of post competitions in the United States and company and regimental matches in the Philippines. By ordering as many officers as possible to take the preliminary course and engage in final matches with the Marine Corps team, the difficulty of finding proper instructors in target work and of providing practical instruction for the junior officers may be overcome.

General Elliott comments with pleasure upon the rapidity with which the expeditionary force was mobilized for service at Panama in June last and upon the excellent service there performed under command of Lieutenant Colonel Cole. "It is but another illustration of the claim made for this Corps that it possesses as great mobility as any military body can possess." The need of proper barracks at Camp Elliott, Panama, is emphasized. The provisional regiment in Cuba is in the highest state of efficiency and its work meets with the thorough approval of the officers of the Army under whom it is serving. It has been impossible to keep the force in the Philippines up to the required quota on account of the deficiency in the number of officers and enlisted men. The necessity of barracks at Canacao, P.I., is again urged. Reference is made to "the most excellent work done by Lieutenant Colonel Cole and the detachment of marines under him in the temporary defenses of Grande Island, P.I. The extensive work was begun in the rainy season and was done in the most commendable manner, reflecting great credit upon the Corps. More than thirty inches of water fell during the first sixty days while the men were encamped on Grande Island."

These recommendations are renewed: For a school of instruction for cooks; for authorization of all assistant adjutants and inspectors of the Corps to administer oaths; for crediting with double time for such service the marines serving with the legation guard at Peking, China, in the same manner as credit is given to those serving in the Philippines.

BIDS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department Nov. 9 for the construction of the battleship Utah and for supplying the machinery for the Florida, which is already under construction at the New York yard. The lowest bidder for the Utah was the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N.J., at \$3,946,000, for a 20 3-4-knot ship. A bid for the construction of a 21-knot vessel was submitted by the Fore River Company, of Quincy, Mass., at \$4,440,000, the lowest bid for this class. The Utah is to be a sister ship of the Florida, and is to be of about 21,825 tons displacement. For the machinery for the Florida, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company was the lowest bidder, at \$1,517,000.

Bids for the battleships were opened under three classes. Under the first class, for hull and turbine machinery, in accordance with government plans, the bidders were: New York Shipbuilding Company, \$3,946,000; the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, \$4,180,000, both for a 20 3-4-knot vessel, to be delivered in thirty-two months; William Cramp & Sons, \$4,330,000, same speed, to be delivered in thirty-five months.

For class two, for hull and reciprocating machinery, government plans, the bidders were: The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, \$4,150,000, 20 3-4 knots speed, thirty-two months delivery; William Cramp & Sons, \$4,270,000, same speed, delivery, thirty-five months.

Class three, hull and equipment, government plans; machinery certain specified type in accordance with bidder's plans. Under this class the Fore River Shipbuilding Company submitted eight bids, all for the Curtis turbine type of machinery. Four of these bids were for a 20 3-4-knot vessel, delivery thirty-two months, the lowest being \$4,393,000. The other four bids were for a 21-knot vessel, the lowest being \$4,440,000. Other bids under this class were the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Parsons turbine type of machinery, 20 20 3-4 knots speed, \$4,100,000, and the same company for reciprocating machinery with Mosher boilers, 20 3-4 knots speed, \$4,070,000; William Cramp and Sons, Cramp-Zoelly type of machinery, 21 knots speed, \$4,450,000.

Following were the bids in detail for furnishing the machinery for the Florida: Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, government's plans, \$1,715,000, vessel to have speed of 20 3-4 knots; same company, Parsons turbine type machinery, Mosher boilers, \$1,517,000, same speed; same company, reciprocating type machinery, bidder's plans, \$1,588,000, same speed; same company, reciprocating type of machinery, Mosher boilers, \$1,542,000, same speed.

The Fore River Company did not bid on this proposition, but submitted bids covering individual items of material required.

Three companies—the Midvale, the Carnegie, and the

Bethlehem Steel—bid on proposals for steel armor plates for the two ships. The Midvale company bid was for Class A, \$420; Class B, \$405; Class C, \$462, and Class D, \$512. The Carnegie company's bids for the same classes were \$420, \$415, \$455, \$600, respectively, and the Bethlehem company's bids as follows for the respective classes: \$420, \$408, \$470, and \$508.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

The Louisiana arrived at Manila, P.I., Nov. 9, from Hong Kong, China, and all the vessels of the fleet are now a unit once more. Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, who now commands the third division of the fleet, was rowed to his flagship, the Louisiana, by the officers of his old flagship, the Wisconsin. Rear Admiral Potter has succeeded Rear Admiral Schroeder as commander of the fourth division.

At a meeting at Aden, held at the Residency office at request of Major General De Brath, the Political Resident, Nov. 10, it was unanimously agreed that arrangements for the reception of the officers and men of the American Battleship Fleet be commenced forthwith. A sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from the public and to arrange an extensive program of entertainment both for the officers and men. The fleet is expected at Aden about Jan. 8, and will, in all probability, remain about six days. During that period it is intended to give daily entertainments, which will chiefly be out doors, and which will comprise every kind of sport, including a regatta in the harbor, in addition to the usual functions, dinners and the initial reception.

In order to satisfy the pride of the Chinese people, the official newspaper controlled by Grand Councillor Yuan Shi Kai explains that only half the American Battleship Fleet visited Amoy because the fleet was dispersed by a storm on its way to the Chinese coast. The fate of the other eight vessels is unknown, the paper says; only half the fleet reached Amoy. The Foreign Board accepts that statement with complacency. The American Legation was not consulted prior to its publication.

Rear Admiral Sa, of the Chinese navy, who took a prominent part in the welcome extended to the American Fleet during its visit to Amoy, said: "It affords me much gratification to say that the American Fleet's visit has been the occasion of renewing many old friendships and making new friends among the officers and men. Throughout their stay here the Americans showed a praiseworthy esprit de corps and their conduct always was exemplary."

Prince Yu Lang, director of the court of imperial entertainments, who represented the Emperor during the entertainment at Amoy of the American battleships, said regarding the visit of the American vessels that he was much impressed with the size and construction of modern warships and the power and mechanism of the guns.

LAUNCH OF NORTH DAKOTA.

The 20,000-ton battleship North Dakota, the first turbine battleship in the Navy, was successfully launched at Quincy, Mass., Nov. 10, the huge vessel taking the water without any hitch, amid the usual cheers of a vast crowd of spectators and the shrieks of whistles.

The fine ship was christened by Miss Mary Benton, daughter of Col. John K. Benton, of Fargo, N.D., a band playing the "Star Spangled Banner" as the vessel began to move.

The principal dimensions of the vessel are 510 feet on the water line, 518 feet 9 inches length over all, extreme breadth to outside armor 85 feet 2 5/8 inches, trial draft 26 feet 10 inches. Her armament comprises ten 12-inch breech loading rifles, fourteen 5-inch rapid fire guns, four 3-inch saluting guns, four 1-pound semi-automatic guns, two 3-pound field pieces, two machine guns, caliber .30; two submerged torpedo tubes. The arrangement of the main battery will make it doubly effective, mounted as it will be in five huge turrets along the center line of the ship. Because of this the big guns can be fired to either broadside. Two of the big guns being placed higher than the others will also permit firing over the other turrets.

She will be fitted with two lattice work masts or towers in lieu of the usual masts. The armor is in three belts, the chief of them being eleven inches thick and eight feet wide; the second seven feet three inches wide and an inch thinner, and the top belt of five-inch steel running to the main deck. The upper plate is placed ten feet above normal water line and eight or more feet above the deepload water line.

The cost of the hull and machinery is figured at \$4,337,000, and the vessel is about 60 per cent. completed. The vessel will have a bunker capacity of 2,500 tons and a complement of fifty-five officers and 878 men. At the four-hour trial trip the North Dakota must maintain by contract a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. The ship will have twelve Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers, with a combined force of 25,000 horsepower. These boilers can be fired with both coal and oil.

MARINE BAND NOT A NAVY BAND.

The Marine Corps Band will in the future be free to play for compensation without regard to the statute providing that Navy bands or members thereof shall not receive remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts when in competition with local civilian musicians. This is the effect of a decision rendered by the Attorney General.

Attorney General Bonaparte has decided that the Marine band is not a Navy band and therefore is not amenable to the amendment put on the last Navy Appropriation Act of May 13, 1908, which provided that Navy bands may not furnish music outside of military posts when such engagements would place the bands in competition with private or local musical organizations. The decision was made on the application of Secretary Metcalf and was received with decided manifestations of pleasure in official circles and also among the members of the Marine band. The band will hereafter be allowed to conduct its regular concert tours and to play in various parts of the country wherever it may get an engagement. The Attorney General cites various decisions of the court and statutes, including *Wilkes vs. Howard* and *U.S. vs. Dunn*, U.S. Supreme Court, in which it was determined that a private in the Marine Corps was a person "enlisted for the Navy." It was upon these two decisions, Mr. Bonaparte says, "I based what I said while Secretary of the Navy (in the Marine Brigade in the Philippines, March 31, 1906), when, referring to the Marine Corps, I stated: 'Its legal status is, beyond all

doubt or question, a part of the naval forces of the country, if not a part of the Navy in the strictest sense.'" Continuing, the Attorney General says: "While, however, this conclusion seems to me clearly established, it is to be noted that in the case of *United States against Dunn*, above cited (120 U.S., 252), the Supreme Court, speaking by the late Mr. Justice Miller, says: 'It must be conceded that the Marine Corps, a military body in the Regular Service of the United States, occupies something of an anomalous position, and is often spoken of in statutes which enumerate "the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps," or "the Army and the Marine Corps," or "the Navy and the Marine Corps," in a manner calculated and intended to point out that it is not identical with either the Army or the Navy.' Many instances might be cited of the use of language in statutes illustrating the foregoing statement. In fact, I think it is quite safe to say that, in the absence of language or attendant circumstances indicating a different intention, the term in a statute "officers of the Navy" would not include officers of the Marine Corps, and, as was determined by Attorney General Miller, "enlisted men of the Navy" would not include enlisted men of the Marine Corps. It would seem to follow as an irresistible conclusion that "Navy bands" do not include the Marine band, and I note that the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and the solicitor general of your department concurs in the statement that in the Service the term "Navy bands" would not be ordinarily understood to include a band made up of marines."

The U.S.R.S., Sec. 1613, confers upon the Marine band, or recognizes it as having a designation of its own. The Attorney General further says:

"It is suggested in certain of the documents submitted to me with your letter that the words 'Navy bands' should be understood in a colloquial or popular sense and not in a technical or precise sense. I find nothing either in the act itself or in the arguments submitted to this department which sustains this hypothesis, but, admitting it to be true, since we have a legislative declaration that the generally accepted designation of this band was not a 'navy' but a 'marine band,' if the terms are supposed to be used in a popular sense, the inference to be drawn would seem, to my mind, to be that the Congress did not intend to include the band in question. I reach, therefore, the conclusion that, interpreting the language of the provision in question according to the appropriate import of the words, the Marine band is not included within the designation 'navy bands,' and its members are not, therefore, subject to the restriction imposed by the provision in question. The Marine band is the only one attached to either branch of the military service, except the band at the Naval Academy, which is excluded from the operation of the restrictions in these two provisions, but this fact does not at all show that the Congress did not intend to exclude it. It is stated in some of the papers submitted that complaints as to the competition of this particular band were the original moving cause of this special legislation."

RETIREMENTS IN THE SERVICES—1909.

In the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service there will be thirty-nine retirements all told for age during the year 1909. Of these fourteen are in the Army, twenty in the Navy, one in the Marine Corps and four in the Revenue Cutter Service. Of the retirements in the Army there is one each among general officers, the Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster's, Medical and Pay Departments, three among the Corps of Engineers, two in the Ordnance Department, and one among the chaplains. There is also one each in the Cavalry, Coast Artillery and Infantry. In the Navy there are thirteen retirements among the line officers, five retirements scheduled among staff officers, one among the chief carpenters, and one among the boatswains. There is only one retirement in the Marine Corps. In the Revenue Cutter Service there are four retirements.

The following are the dates of retirement in the several branches of the Service, arranged in chronological order:

ARMY RETIREMENTS.	
Major James W. Dawes, Pay Dept.	Jan. 8
Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Med. Dept.	Jan. 14
Col. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept.	Jan. 21
Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Q.M. Dept.	Feb. 6
Col. Milton B. Adams, Corps of Engrs.	April 11
Chaplain Charles S. Walkley	May 26
Col. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept.	June 13
Col. Edgar S. Dudley, J.A. Gen.'s Dept.	June 14
Col. Ernest H. Rufner, Corps of Engrs.	June 24
Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav.	Aug. 7
Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf.	Sept. 4
Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engrs.	Sept. 21
Major Gen. John F. Weston, General Officer	Nov. 13
Col. Henry L. Harris, Coast Art.	Dec. 4

NAVY RETIREMENTS.	
Med. Dir. William S. Dixon	Jan. 5
Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich	Jan. 7
Rear Admiral W. J. Barnette	Feb. 2
Rear Admiral E. C. Pendleton	May 27
Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill	June 18
Rear Admiral E. K. Moore	July 24
Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne	Aug. 24
Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry	Sept. 3
Capt. D. D. V. Stuart	Sept. 15
Pay Dir. James A. Ring	Sept. 15
Med. Dir. Thomas H. Streets	Sept. 20
Rear Admiral T. C. McLean	Oct. 25
Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson	Oct. 31
Chief Carp. Edward H. Hay	Nov. 9
Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze	Nov. 16
Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig	Nov. 20
Boatswain Thomas G. McDonough	Nov. 23
Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll	Dec. 4
Med. Dir. Abel F. Price	Dec. 13
Capt. Nathan E. Niles	Dec. 27

MARINE CORPS.	
Col. Green Clay Goodloe	Jan. 31
REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.	
Capt. Charles F. Coffin	Jan. 26
Senior Capt. Horatio D. Smith	Jan. 28
Capt. of Engrs. Horace C. Whitworth	March 20
Senior Capt. Frederic M. Munger	July 9

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The question having arisen concerning the appropriate custodian while in garrison of subsistence property required for use of troops in the field, concurring with the Commissary General, it was held that "commissaries at posts should be the custodians of all subsistence property

required for use in the field, such property to be issued to regimental and battalion or squadron commissaries and to company commanders upon the departure of organizations for field service."

The granting of a certificate of merit having been recommended for Corp. Clyde H. Stewart, Co. F, 7th Inf., for saving a small child from drowning, all requirements of law and regulations having been complied with, the same was approved.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The report of Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly for the fiscal year 1907-08 shows that the death rate of the Army for disease, 3.44, is slightly higher than for 1906, 3.28, but is lower than for any other year since 1897. There were 319 deaths from all causes equal to 5.81 per 1,000 of strength. The 65,546 admissions to sick report were at the rate of 1,218.26, compared with 1,276.88 for 1906, and 1,773.86 for the period from 1898 to 1905. The 1,107 discharges for disability were at the rate of 20.15 as compared with 26 for 1906, and 23.43 from 1898 to 1905. Venereal disease, the principal malady next to tuberculosis, kept 668.65 men constantly on the sick report. The rate for tuberculosis is considerably lower than last year and malarial fevers, which come next, show a great improvement.

There were 154 admissions for gunshot wounds, with 34 deaths, and 2,832 admissions for wounds other than gunshot, with 6 deaths. No enlisted men were killed in action during the year; one was wounded, but recovered. Thirty-nine men were drowned, 12 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. There were 26 suicides, as compared with 39 in 1906, but the number of homicides in the same period increased from 9 to 17.

There has been a great improvement in the sickness and mortality rates since 1898-99, principally in the group of preventable diseases, except tuberculosis and venereal. The admission rate for typhoid fever in 1907 was 3.87, the lowest of which there is any record in this office; the rate for 1906 was 6.15 and for the eight-year period 1898-1905 it was 15.65. The admission rate for malaria, also the lowest of which there is record, was 63.19, as compared with 107.67 for 1906 and 346.64 for the period 1898-1905. The marked fall in the admission rate for typhoid is particularly gratifying, as this is the disease which in time of war most seriously threatens the efficiency of the Army. The rates for tuberculosis are considerably higher for colored than for white troops, and for troops serving in the Philippines than for those serving in the United States. The discharges for disability were higher for negroes than for whites and the death rate twice as great.

In the order of immunity from disease, Alaska, Hawaii and Cuba came before the United States in the order named. The highest rate was the Philippine Islands. The disease rate among the Filipino troops is considerably lower than for any year since their organization and the death rate one-half that of last year.

The mean strength of officers was 3,477 as obtained from the return of the Medical Department and 3,710 from the Adjutant General. There were 2,090 admissions, 11 deaths, and 102.08 constantly non-effective from all causes. These rates are considerably lower than for last year, and lower than for any year since statistics have been compiled separately for officers. The principal diseases were influenza 64.71, diarrhea and enteritis 37.69, malarial fever 33.36, and bronchitis 31.93. Chronic nephritis caused two deaths; no other disease caused more than one death. There were three deaths from accident.

The number of recruits examined was about five times as great as last year, but the percentage accepted was about the same.

The death and non-effective rates are higher in the United States Army than in any other, and the admission rate higher than in any other except the Dutch army, while the discharge for disability and total loss rates are much lower than for any other army except the British and Belgian. As regards special diseases, the admission rates for alcoholism and venereal disease are much higher in the American Army than in any other, except that for syphilis the British army has a rate almost double that of ours. The rate for malaria is higher than for any other army except the British and Spanish; the rate for tuberculosis is lower than that of a number of armies, but more than twice as great as the rates of Great Britain and Prussia. Typhoid fever gives a lower admission rate than in the British and French armies, but a considerably higher rate than that of Prussia.

This report is a volume of 179 closely printed octavo pages, full of facts and statistics to which we shall have further occasion to refer. In his conclusion the Surgeon General reviews the conditions prevailing in the Medical Corps during the Spanish war, what has been done since to improve them and what is still required. He calls attention to the fact that he is one of three officers in Washington with the title of "Surgeon General" and suggests that the heads of the Navy Medical Corps and the Marine Hospital service be rechristened, as the Army has the right of seniority in title. The Surgeon General of the Navy suggests that his title should be that of Surgeon Admiral.

VOYAGE OF ARMY MINE PLANTERS.

The following is the itinerary of the U.S. Army mine planters Armistead and Ringgold, Capt. F. K. Ferguson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the Armistead, and the expedition, First Lieut. C. L. Corbin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., commands the Ringgold:

Sail from New York Nov. 24, 1908; arrive at San Juan Dec. 2, leave Dec. 6. Arrive at Bridgetown, Barbados, Dec. 8, leave Dec. 10; arrive at Para, Brazil, Dec. 17, leave Dec. 19; arrive at Pernambuco Dec. 23, leave Dec. 31; arrive at Rio Janeiro Jan. 10, 1909, leave Jan. 17; arrive at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 24, leave Jan. 27; arrive at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Feb. 5, leave Feb. 8; arrive at Talcahuana, Chile, Feb. 18, leave Feb. 20; arrive at Valparaiso, Chile, Feb. 21, leave Feb. 24; arrive at Callao, Peru, March 9, leave March 12; arrive at Panama, Canal Zone, March 21, leave March 28; arrive at Acapulco, Mexico, April 7, leave April 9; arrive at San Diego, Cal., April 20, leave April 25; arrive at San Francisco, Cal., April 28.

Mail for the Armistead and Ringgold should be addressed: "Care Postmaster, New York City," until March 5. Address after March 5, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The following is the itinerary of the U.S. Army mine planters Hunt and Knox, 1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding the Hunt and the expedition; 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Shedd, jr., Coast Art. Corps, commanding the Knox:

Sail from New York Dec. 1, 1908; arrive at Hamilton

Dec. 4, leave Dec. 9; arrive at Funchal Dec. 21, leave Dec. 26; arrive at Gibraltar Dec. 31, leave Jan. 5, 1909; arrive at Malta Jan. 10, leave Jan. 15; arrive at Port Said Jan. 20, leave Jan. 25; arrive at Aden Feb. 1, leave Feb. 6; arrive at Bombay Feb. 15, leave Feb. 20; arrive at Colombo Feb. 25, leave March 2; arrive at Singapore March 10, leave March 15; arrive at Manila March 25.

Mail for the Hunt and Knox should be addressed: "Care Postmaster, New York City," until Jan. 5. Address after Jan. 5, Manila, P.I.

Sergt. 1st Class Burton Hardenbrook, Hosp. Corps, U.S.A., will leave Dec. 1 on the mine planter Gen. H. J. Hunt, which will be accompanied by the mine planter General Knox, for the Philippines, going via the Bermudas, Mediterranean and Suez Canal. The trip is expected to take three months. Sergt. 1st Class I. N. Karlson, Hosp. Corps, will go on the mine planter Armistead, accompanied by the mine planter Ringgold, going via the Straits of Magellan. One sergeant, first class, Hosp. Corps, and one post quartermaster sergeant will accompany each expedition. The torpedo crew will not go with the expedition, as stated, but will leave later by transport.

OFFICERS PLAYING "FOLLOW THE LEADER."

As the result of his visit to the War College last week Friday, when Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, delivered an address on the value of constant athletics for the average Army officer, President Roosevelt asked the officers of the General Staff and some others to join him in a tramp in Rock Creek Park, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7. About 3 p.m. he was found in company with General Bell and Secretary Garfield at the Boulder Bridge, about a quarter of a mile south of the Military Road. The President had on his much advertised Rough Rider togs and the officers were all in their khaki. After the President had pronounced the large gathering of officers as "bully," the tramp began. There was no attempt at military formation, but a straggling hustle along after the President, who felt in duty bound to hump himself in order to show the Army how it should be done. No attempt was made by Mr. Roosevelt to walk squarely, gracefully or at a regular gait that could be kept by the men behind. It was simply a hustle to show the rest what an athletic Commander-in-Chief could do in the way of getting over the ground.

For some distance the route was on the smooth level of the park road. The President chatted as he walked. At a point covered with thick undergrowth on a steep hill he suddenly turned and began to climb. The whole party followed. The President looked them over quickly and a grin spread over his face. "There's nothing up here!" he exclaimed. "Down we go again." And down the hill again the marchers made their way. On the path at the bottom of the hill the President struck his gait. Without warning he plunged into the thick woods, through which the path ran in narrow and winding fashion, and the marchers were compelled to fall in single file. By this time there was no talking. The rapid pace made everyone save his breath.

The President led the party for a mile southward into the Zoo to the old John Quincy Adams stone quarry. This is one of his favorite places to climb. He has several times just escaped arrest by the park police as a lunatic for climbing at this place and at the bear pits. Mr. Roosevelt went up the rocky wall hand over hand. The whole party hugged the cliff after him. Once at the top the Commander-in-Chief waited until he got his breath and then gave the word to climb down. When they were down the President was observed to have taken off his hat. He then took off his eye-glasses and put them in his hat. His watch went in next. Then he proceeded to wade Rock creek, which is at that point breast deep, swift and perhaps fifty feet wide. One after another the gentlemen in khaki had to follow the leader. Everyone took it as a joke. A few side-stepped, but only a few. When they were all across, dripping and chattering, they gave a mighty shout in applause of the President's remarkably funny joke. The President shook himself and all hit the gravel at a lively pace for town. Night was falling and a good many teeth chattered as the bedraggled column tramped homeward. The President was met by his carriage, and with General Bell rode part way home. Getting too chilly riding, they finally got out and walked to stir their blood and avoid catching a severe cold. In the party were Gen. William P. Duval, Gen. W. W. Wether- spoon, of the War College, and Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery. Among others were Colonels Paxton and Duncan, Majors Haan, Treat, Winter and Bailey, and Captain Steele. Also, there were many of the officer students at the War College and the officers at Fort Myer.

BATTLESHIP BIDS.

We publish on page 292 a detailed account of the bids for battleship construction.

The contract for the construction of the Utah was let Nov. 12 to the New York Shipbuilding Co. of Camden, N.J., for the sum of \$3,946,000. In this connection it is of interest to note that the contract price of the Delaware was \$3,987,000, of the North Dakota \$4,377,000. As the new ships are sister ships to the Delaware and North Dakota, except as improvements may be worked out in them resulting from the Newport Conference, the following description of these ships is pertinent. The tonnage of the new vessels is to be 21,387; that of the earlier ships was 20,000 tons. The battleships Delaware and North Dakota were authorized, one by act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, and the other by act of Congress approved March 2, 1907. Bids for the construction of the vessels were opened on June 20, 1907. The contract for the Delaware was placed Aug. 6, 1907, at \$3,987,000, to be built in accordance with the Department's design for both hull and reciprocating machinery, and the contract for the North Dakota was placed Aug. 6, 1907, at \$4,377,000, to be similar as regards hull and equipment to the Delaware, but propelling machinery to be Curtis marine turbines, an American design of turbine engine. The keel of the Delaware was laid Nov. 11, 1907, and that of the North Dakota Dec. 16, 1907. The general dimensions and features of each vessel are as follows:

Length on load waterline, 510 feet; breadth, extreme, at load waterline, 85 feet 2 5/8 inches; displacement on trial, not more than 20,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement (about), 27 feet; total coal bunker capacity (about), 2,500 tons; coal carried on trial, 1,000 tons; feed water carried on trial, 66 tons; speed on trial, 21 knots.

Armament: Main battery, ten 12-inch breech-loading rifles. Secondary Battery: Fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire

guns, four 3-pounder saluting guns, four 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns, caliber .30, two submerged tubes.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

American naval men seeing service in Newfoundland waters may sometime meet the St. Francis d'Assisi, the hospital ship sent out by France every year to minister to the hospital and religious needs of the fishermen on the high seas. The work of this ship includes transport to the hospitals on shore of the sick who are picked up by the hospital ship; the return to their boats of those coming out of the hospital cured; disinfecting at sea of infected vessels; the saving of men adrift in their dories on the Banks; help to vessels on fire; towing of boats in danger of being lost, and taking to the fishing ground stores and provisions (anti-scorbutic). In 1906 thousands of letters were distributed among the lonely fishermen. The work of the ship is completed by two homes, one at St. Pierre Miquelon and the other in Iceland.

The collier Nero left the New York Navy Yard Nov. 9 with water barge No. 20 in tow, bound for Guantanamo, Cuba. The collier also carried ammunition for the protected cruiser Tacoma. The barge is one of the new style in the Navy. It has its own propelling mechanism, can take ashes from a vessel and can deliver coal and fresh water.

Chief Yeoman Charles A. Williams, U.S.N., who disappeared at 87 South street, New York city, the latter part of October, after, as complaints allege, he had passed worthless government checks, has been apprehended and is now in the prison on the Cob Dock in the navy yard, New York. Williams was arrested in a café on Broadway in the vicinity of the City Hall on Oct. 30 by detectives. The Navy Department sent out a description of the missing yeoman, offering the usual reward of \$20 for his capture as a deserter from the Service.

Leslie's Weekly for Nov. 5 has a number of illustrations of the grounded U.S. cruiser Yankee, together with an interview with Mr. John Arbuckle, who has undertaken the contract to float the vessel. Mr. Arbuckle says: "Some time ago we raised a \$1,500,000 steamer, after all the other wreckers had given up the job as a hopeless task—and after they had incidentally spent \$150,000 in their efforts. It was a 12,000-ton steamer, but we raised it in thirty minutes after we had turned the compressed air into its hold. It will only be a matter of time when every passenger steamer will be equipped with air compressors and the hatches so constructed that they can be closed and made air-tight immediately. Then, with the air compressors working, it will matter little how large is the hole in the hull—the boat will not sink. The time will also come, I believe, when warships will have air compressors as part of their equipment. Such compressors would be of inestimable value in case of battle."

The Justin will leave Mare Island about Nov. 25 for Magdalena Bay with stores for the Pacific Fleet.

The Olympia, Chicago and Standish, now at the Naval Academy, have been ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

The following is the percentage of completion on Nov. 1, 1908, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—South Carolina, 65.9; Michigan, 74.9; Delaware, 50.3; North Dakota, 58.8. Torpedo boat destroyers—Smith, 57.5; Lamson, 56.2; Preston, 52; Flusser, 33; Reid, 31.6; Paulding, Drayton and Roe, 0; Terry, Perkins, and Sterrett, no report; McCall and Burrows, 0; Warrington and Mayrant, no report. Submarine torpedo boats—Stingray, 62.3; Tarpon, 60.3; Bonita, 57.8; Snapper, 56.5; Norwhal, 52.3; Grayling, 52; Salmon, 51.3. Colliers—Vestal, 97.6; Prometheus, 57.8. Tugboats—Patapsco, 81; Patuxent, 95.

The sixth British battleship of the Dreadnought class, the Collingwood, was launched on Nov. 7 at Devonport. Her displacement will be 19,250 tons, and she will be ready for commission early in 1910.

Changes in Uniform Regulations No. 4, Navy Department, Oct. 12, 1908, announce a number of changes in the regulations of 1905 governing the uniforms of commissioned and warrant officers and enlisted men. Officers and enlisted men, however, will not be required to procure or make any of the changes in uniforms specified until their present supply of uniforms is exhausted.

Chief Justice Theodore Brantley, of Montana, arrived in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10, and presented a handsome silver service to the armored cruiser Montana at the navy yard, Nov. 11. The silver service was a present from the people of Montana, who were represented by Chief Justice Brantley. It consists of 34 pieces and cost \$5,000.

Charles M. Schwab announced Nov. 11 that the Bethlehem Steel Company, which controls the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., had bought a controlling interest in the San Francisco Drydock Company, which owns two big docks at Hunter's Point, in San Francisco Bay, as well as a number of floating docks for small vessels. Mr. Schwab said that the docks would be combined with the Union Iron Works in a vast repair establishment capable of handling marine work of any magnitude and of docking any ship afloat in the Pacific Ocean.

The Navy Department Nov. 11 rejected all bids for the erection of the Great Lakes naval station at North Chicago, Ill., on the ground that they were too high. New plans will be drawn and bids resubmitted.

The New Zealand legislature has voluntarily increased its donation to the Imperial Navy from £40,000 to £100,000 a year. They have done so without making any conditions as to the location of ships in New Zealand waters. All they ask for is an opportunity of acquiring from the Admiralty an obsolete man-of-war for the purpose of training young men for the Imperial Navy and the Mercantile Marine. The desire is to train a thousand young men at a time.

The editor of the Manila Cables-American waxed poetic in his issue of Oct. 3 when the arrival of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet was announced. Hear him: "Never a sight that gratified the eyes and heart of an American in the Philippines as when the Battleship Fleet steamed past Corregidor yesterday. Patriotism starved for years in this farthest outpost of Uncle Sam had a feast. Men who love the flag and what it stands for drank deep of the intoxicating glory of their nation made manifest in floating steel. In white and khaki the mighty monsters of war swept up the bay in single column, stretching for three miles against the blue, and the shores and hills of Luzon. Their polished sides and grim guns, glistening resplendently in the gorgeous sunlight, overwhelmed the watching exiles with their deep signifi-

cance. Only the American who has been away from his country for long can know the sensations which sent the blood coursing at fever rate in the veins of the on-lookers, and caused the exclamations of delight and pride which were heard on all sides. Men shook hands with each other and cheered, clapped each other on the back and shouted; boys yelled themselves hoarse, and women beamed on their husbands and brothers, and cried welcomes to the gallant sailors."

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table which appears on page 301 of this issue.

Justin, sailed from Magdalena Bay, Cal., for Mare Island, Cal. Nov. 9.
Supply, sailed from Kobe for Guam Nov. 10.
Eagle, arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, Nov. 10.
Culgoa, arrived at Manila Nov. 7.
Hist, sailed from New York Yard for Charleston Nov. 10.
Glacier, sailed from Manila for Townsville, Australia, Nov. 10.
Scorpion, arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 11.
Charleston, sailed from Honolulu for Guam Nov. 11.
Nero, sailed from Tompkinsville for Guantanamo Nov. 12.
Atlanta, arrived at Charleston Nov. 12.
Barney, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13.
Dubuque, arrived at Porto Cortez Nov. 12.

G.O. 76, SEPT. 28, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
This order revokes G.O. 36, Dec. 10, 1906, and all previous orders in relation to the subject of examinations in the Marine Corps and publishes new instructions.

S.O. 96, OCT. 23, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with the decision of the U.S. Geographic Board, the island of Guam will hereafter be designated as "Island of Guam, Mariano," instead of "Island of Guam, Ladrones."

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

NAVY DEATHS.

John Patrick Anthony Carroll, fireman, second class, died June 6, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee.
Frank Bruno Franzen, oiler, U.S.N., died Oct. 8, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Maryland.
Walter Holtzapple, hospital apprentice, died Oct. 20, 1908, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Frederick Jarmuch, electrician, third class, died Oct. 21, 1908, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.
Frederic S. Maxfield, fireman, second class, died June 7, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee.
Harold Neilson, mate (retired), died June 25, 1908, at Brooklyn, N.Y.
George Axel Sanderson, ordinary seaman, died Oct. 2, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. South Dakota.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 6.—Lieut. J. D. Wilson detached duty Tennessee; to Solace.

Ensign A. S. Rees detached duty Solace; to Tennessee.

Ensign F. F. Rogers detached duty Alabama; to Dolphin.

War. Mach. G. W. Byrne detached duty Alabama; to home and leave one month.

War. Mach. A. H. Hawley detached duty Alabama; to home and leave one month.

Paymr. Clerk R. R. Barton resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy accepted to take effect Nov. 6, 1908.

NOV. 7.—Lieut. F. R. McCrary to temporary duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance, Whitehead Torpedo Works, Limited, Weymouth, England, for a period of three months; thence duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Ensign J. W. Hayward detached duty connection Adder, and continue other duties Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Paymr. R. E. Corcoran appointed Special Disbursing Agent of the Navy Department for the purpose of defraying expenses of Cape Cruz-Casilda Expedition.

War. Mach. L. R. Ford detached duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to "Buffalo."

War. Mach. G. S. Bingham detached duty Buffalo and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

NOV. 8.—Sunday.

NOV. 9.—No orders.

NOV. 10.—Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bennett detached Celtic, and continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. C. W. Densmore to temporary duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1908.

Lieut. A. W. Pressey detached Navy Recruiting Station, Indianapolis, Ind.; to Celtic as executive and navigator.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Tricou detached accounts Torpedobats in Reserve, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. F. O'Mara detached Texas; to duty in charge of accounts of Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and pay officer Texas.

Carp. A. L. Sundqvist discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

War. Mach. M. M. Schreiber detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Maine.

War. Mach. J. J. Duffy, retired, placed on retired list of officers of the Navy, in conformity with the provisions of Section 1453 of the Revised Statutes, from Nov. 7, 1908.

Paymr. Clerk F. H. Baasen appointment dated June 20, 1907, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk Theodore N. Carter appointment dated Oct. 1, 1908, revoked.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Nov. 10, 1908.

Capt. C. E. Fox detached South Dakota; to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

War. Mach. C. G. Wheeler detached Maryland; to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. J. McC. Luby detached Maryland; to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes detached South Dakota; to home.

Surg. E. M. Shipp detached Pennsylvania; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Symington detached West Virginia; to home.

Bism. C. Schonborg detached Washington; to home.

Gun. W. Zeittler detached Albany; to home.

War. Mach. F. F. Ingram detached Pennsylvania; to Wyoming.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Nov. 10, 1908.

Rear Admiral W. H. Emory detached duty in command 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to home.

Rear Admiral S. Schroeder to command 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Louisiana.

Rear Admiral W. P. Potter to command 4th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Wisconsin.

Capt. F. F. Fletcher to command Vermont.

Lieut. R. W. Henderson detached duty Louisiana; to home.

Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, jr., to duty Louisiana.

NOV. 11.—Lieut. E. Woods from the Alabama and continue treatment naval hospital, New York.

Past Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen, discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, to navy recruiting station, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Short from navy recruiting station, Oklahoma City, to third torpedo flotilla, on the Macdonough.

Asst. Surg. M. Donelson from third torpedo flotilla to the Celtic.

Chief Btan. Hugh Sweeney from the Celtic and continue treatment hospital, Boston.

War. Mach. J. J. Duffy, retired, when discharged treatment medical school hospital, Washington, to home.

NOV. 12.—W. G. Fay commissioned captain Marine Corps from May 13.

R. E. Rowell commissioned first lieutenant Marine Corps from Sept. 19.

M. C. Hoff appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Cleveland.

Cable from Rear Admiral G. B. Harber, commander Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, Nov. 12:

Comdr. J. P. Parker, naval station, Cavite, to command Denver.

Comdr. J. M. Orchard from command Denver to captain yard at Cavite.

C. S. Fowler appointment as paymaster's clerk, Olongapo, revoked.

H. S. MacKan appointment paymaster's clerk, duty Mohican, revoked.

O. F. Cate appointed paymaster's clerk, duty Helena.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 5.—Lieut. Col. George Richards, A.P.M., to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., to pay command.

Capt. H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to pay command.

Second Lieut. R. E. Rowell qualified for promotion.

NOV. 6.—Capt. C. C. Carpenter appointed delegate representing the Navy at convention of American Prison Association, Richmond, Va., Nov. 14 to 19, 1908.

Capt. W. O. Harlike to Newark, N.J., to attend meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Nov. 10, 1908.

Capt. L. M. Harding granted leave of absence for sixty days upon closing Recruiting District of Georgia.

NOV. 9.—Lieut. Col. J. E. Mahoney unexpired leave revoked. Report Major General, Commandant, 10 a.m., Nov. 10, 1908.

Second Lieut. H. H. Utley detached First Provisional Regiment, U.S.M., Havana, Cuba, to U.S. and report to Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

NOV. 10.—Capt. A. J. Matthews detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to take charge of the naval prison at that station.

First Lieut. W. G. Fay qualified for promotion.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

NOV. 5.—Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley, ordered to the Acushnet for temporary duty.

NOV. 6.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover, granted seven days' extension sick leave.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root, granted seven days' extension sick leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan, leave extended up to and including Nov. 20, 1908.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter, ordered to proceed to Arundel Md., on official business.

Second Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan and 2d Lieut. A. H. Scallie constituted a board to examine Acting Gun. Philip Fechter for appointment as boatswain.

NOV. 7.—Cadet E. P. Coughlan resignation accepted.

NOV. 9.—Capt. J. H. Brown, granted sick leave until further orders.

NOV. 10.—First Lieut. of Engrs. E. P. Webber, 1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., and 2d Lieut. H. R. Searies, constituted a board to examine Acting Bttn. H. D. Griffin for appointment as boatswain.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover granted 15 days' sick leave.

NOV. 12.—Constructor J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Arundel Cove, Md.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCAT—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. On Alaska cruise.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLE—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. C. F. Howell. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Birchby Cove, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. S. B. Winram. New York.

MANHAWK—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Juneau, Alaska.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Norfolk, Va.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Arundel Cove, Md.

THEYIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 6, 1908.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Newt H. Hall was hostess at a very pretty bridge party at her quarters at the barracks, in honor of Mrs. Ernest E. West, who has been her guest since joining Captain West here a month or so ago. Capt. and Mrs. West, with their small son, sailed on the transport leaving San Francisco yesterday. Lieut. Edward B. Cole, U.S.M.A., also sailed on yesterday's transport, on which a detachment of one hundred marines embarked for service in the Orient. In command of the detail was Major William H. McKelvey, who arrived here the day previous from Portsmouth. Lieut. Holland M. Smith, recently ordered to the Mare Island hospital from the Philippines, has greatly improved in health, and will leave on Monday for his home in Alabama on a month's leave.

Miss Eleanor Phelps and Miss Pauline Persons have returned to the yard after a delightful visit at Coronado, where they attended the wedding of Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy and Miss Hamlin. Mrs. John B. Milton and Miss Mattie Milton have also returned from a visit to Coronado. Mrs. Milton is mourning for her mother so there has been little entertaining aboard the Independence since Captain Milton took command.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Samuel L. Graham was the hostess at a pretty bridge party for Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, who is the guest of Mrs. William T. Wallace and Mrs.

John Land Neilson, née Caroline McDougal, who has been visiting her mother during the absence of Dr. Neilson on the Buffalo. Great quantities of white chrysanthemums were used for the decorations with smilax and feathery ferns. Five tables of bridge were played, the prize winners being Madam Irwin, Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. Mary Turner and Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell. Later several additional guests dropped in for tea. Mrs. Graham was assisted by Mrs. Clarence A. Carr and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, while the guests included Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Mrs. William T. Wallace, Mrs. Cleland N. Oddy, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Patty Palmer, Mrs. McCrea of Vallejo, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Fred G. Coburn, Miss Mattie Milton, Mrs. John F. Hatch, Mrs. R. C. Davis, Mrs. B. Y. Rhodes, Madam Cutts, Mrs. John T. Myers, Mrs. Alfred L. Leverenz and Mrs. James H. Glennon.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Baker has arrived from Norfolk for duty aboard the Wyoming as executive officer; Mrs. Baker will remain at Norfolk for some time longer. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr returned on Friday from Los Angeles and Coronado. Mrs. Oscar S. Koester came to visit Mrs. Carr on Saturday, remaining over the week end. Mrs. Koester sailed on Thursday's transport, going out to the Philippines to join Lieut. Commander Koester, who is attached to the Charleston. Major Foster, of the Army, was a visitor to the yard the first of the week. With Mrs. Foster he sailed for the Far East on Thursday. Among other passengers on the transport was Mrs. Haldemard P. Young, who has been in San Francisco as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Alfred Hunter Voorhies. Major and Mrs. Stephenson were also on the passenger list, and were extensively entertained during their short stay in San Francisco. Mrs. Samuel Reber has joined Major Reber at Manila.

Surgeon John E. Page, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Page are at Santa Barbara at the Hotel Piner. Mrs. Dr. F. Menefee has returned to Mare Island after a short visit to Southern California. Her daughter, Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, plans to remain at Coronado while Lieut. Metcalf's ship, the Farragut, is at target practice at Drakes Bay. Col. Randolph Dickins and his bride are expected to reach the yard on Nov. 20. Colonel Dickins will relieve Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany as commanding officer of the marine barracks. For the first time in several years a lady will preside over the quarters of the commanding officer, which have recently been used by the bachelor officers, who will probably now mess at the apartment house.

The court-martial of Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd closed last week and it is believed exonerated him from blame in connection with the explosion and fire aboard the charging station of the submarine boats. Paymr. Philip J. Willett, who was allowed to remain here to defend him, will sail for Magdalena Bay on the Yorktown, and will join his ship, the Solace, at that port; Mrs. Willett will visit her mother in San Francisco.

The Buffalo came up to the yard a few days ago for repairs before sailing south. This was the first visit of Surgeon John L. Neilson to the yard since his sudden marriage to Miss Caroline McDougal a few weeks ago, their plans having been hastened by the orders for his ship to Bremerton with the date of its return uncertain.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 9, 1908.

The battalion drill by the different detachments of the Marines, which took place at this station last week Thursday, was witnessed by a number of visitors to the yard. Major Leonard of the Marine Corps was in command and Lieut. B. A. Lewis of the U.S.S. Maine's Marine Guard was the adjutant of the battalion. During the drill the yard fire alarm was sounded and the whole battalion proceeded to the scene of the fire, which proved to be nothing but the regular weekly test of the yard fire apparatus.

The work on the Maine is now nearly complete below her water line and the big battleship will come out of drydock on Wednesday morning. The yard workmen are very much elated over the news that the two colliers Leonidas and Marcellus, which are lying here "in ordinary," are to be placed in commission, as it means more work for them. The two vessels will be needed when the big fleet arrives on this coast.

Capt. Richard M. Cutts, of the Maine, has returned from a brief leave. Mrs. Cutts came on from the West coast to meet her husband upon the ship's arrival here. P.A. Surgeon and Mrs. Reeves have taken the house in Kittery formerly occupied by Paymr. and Mrs. Westlake.

Another gun has been added to the saluting battery on the esplanade and was placed in position on Nov. 7. Captain Bishop, U.S.M.C., has again returned to duty at the Naval Prison, having been sick for a week with malarial fever. Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Hoff and Paymr. W. E. Bowne, U.S.N., were in Boston last Saturday to witness the football game between Harvard and the Indians. Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., reported on board the Maine for duty as Fleet Surgeon on the first of the month. The Maine is soon to be flagship of the 3d Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10, 1908.

The hop on Saturday evening was most enjoyable and a great many strangers were present. The chaperons were Mrs. Tausig and Mrs. Stewart.

Miss Helen Hughes, daughter of the late Admiral Hughes, who has been spending several months in New England and New York, has returned and with her brother, Mr. Aaron Hughes, has taken an apartment in the Holland, Norfolk, for the winter.

Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe entertained at dinner Thursday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. William H. DuBose, Paymr. and Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Lieutenant Commander Williams and Paymaster Morris. Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Captain Reynolds, and Miss Ethel Reynolds entertained at a very attractive tea Sunday afternoon at their home in Boiessevain avenue, in honor of their guest, Miss Kimball of Philadelphia.

The hours before the election returns were received Tuesday evening were whiled away most agreeably by a delightful dance given by the Commandant and all the officers at this station. Bridge was played also and at midnight delightful refreshments were served. Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Tausig, Comdr. and Mrs. Quinby, Surg. and Mrs. Kite, Comdr. and Mrs. Russell, Naval Constr. and Mrs. DuBose, Surg. and Mrs. Ledbetter, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Paymr. and Mrs. Thomas Hagner, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Robert Heiner, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Miss Wynne, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, and the officers of the U.S.S. Montana and North Carolina.

Capt. Marshall of the U.S.S. North Carolina entertained at breakfast on board ship on Friday in honor of Miss Wynne of Portland, who is the guest of her sister Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, in the Marine Barracks. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Waller and Capt. and Mrs. Williams, U.S.M.C. Paymasters Hilton and Neill entertained at a theatre party at the Colonial theatre on Tuesday evening, followed by a delightful supper at the Lynnhaven Rathskeller; their guests were Miss Cassard of Newport, R.I., and Miss Helen Gerrard. Mrs. J. C. Cantwell, wife of Captain Cantwell, U.S.R.C. Itasca, was hostess at a delightful tea Tuesday afternoon at her apartments in the "Redgate," Ghent, in honor of Mrs. Reinburg, wife of Captain Reinburg, U.S.R.C. Itasca.

Mrs. Cone, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, and little Miss Elizabeth Cone, who have been the guests of Mrs. Frederick Killam of Duke street, Norfolk, left Friday for Elizabeth City, N.C., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Cone's sister, Mrs. Wiley Baxter. Captain Canwell, U.S.R.C.S., delivered a most interesting lecture on Alaska before the Woman's Club of Norfolk Monday afternoon.

Rear Admiral Watson of Washington spent several days in Norfolk this week, the guest of Mr. William Chamberlain, Mowbray Arch. Mrs. Reinburg, Harry, Jack and Dorothy Reinburg, the family of Captain Reinburg, have left Norfolk for their new home in Arundel Cove, Md. Captain Reinburg is at the head of the U.S.R.C.S. school there. Saturday evening Mr. William Chamberlain was host at a bridge party in honor of Admiral Watson. Miss Eleanor Douglas Wise left Baltimore for New York at the end of this week, where she will begin a course of study for grand opera, being the possessor of a fine voice. Miss Wise is the daughter of the late Captain Frederick May Wise, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wise, and is noted for her beauty and wit as well as her beautiful voice.

Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe entertained delightfully at dinner Monday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Mrs. Roland Curtin and Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner. The Captain and officers of the U.S.S. Montana entertained informally every Friday afternoon at tea. Mrs. Grant, wife of Comdr. Albert W. Grant, who has been the guest of relatives and friends in Norfolk, has returned to her home in Annapolis. Miss Kimball of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Ethel Reynolds at her home in Boiessevain avenue, Ghent. Miss Kate Blue, sister of Comdr. Victor Blue, of Marion, S.C., is the guest of her brother and Mrs. Blue at the Lynnhaven hotel, Norfolk. Master John Stewart Blue, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Blue, who has been the guest of his aunt in Marion, returned with Miss Blue to Norfolk. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. R. Marvell were at the Lorraine hotel, Norfolk, recently.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 7, 1908.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., was among the judges at the horse show held at Washington park in El Paso this week. Others attending from the garrison were: Mrs. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. Lawton, Lieut. and Frederick B. Ferrell, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Miller, Doctor and Mrs. Kress, Capt. Alexander N. Wetherill, and Lieut. John L. Bond.

Mrs. Joseph M. T. Partello, wife of Major Partello, 25th Inf., now stationed in the Philippines, made a short stop in El Paso this week on her way to Cuba, where she will visit her son, Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Ferrell, 19th Inf., returned to the post this week from San Antonio, where they have been visiting the former's parents for two weeks. Mrs. Ferrell is the latest bride in the regiment. Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 13th Cavalry, accompanied by her children and her father, Judge Joseph Magoffin, returned to El Paso this week from Fort Sheridan and will doubtless remain here during Captain Glasgow's absence in the Philippines.

A charming luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., and Mrs. Frederick B. Ferrell, 19th Inf., was given this week by Mrs. Arthur G. Hadsall. All the ladies of the garrison were present and enjoyed the occasion.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, is still visiting in El Paso and may build a fine business block where the old Grand Central hotel, formerly stood, which will be remembered by many Army people.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., in his report recommended that this post be enlarged and he will co-operate with the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso to bring about this result. That there should be a larger post at this point is recognized by both the officers and civilians, and when the ground on which it stands was donated to the Government it was with the understanding that it should be a regimental garrison, but instead it has been only a four-company post. The reservation contains four miles of ground.

Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso, was a visitor to the post this week. Capt. Wright's mother, who makes her home with him, was confined to the house by an illness of three weeks, but is now able to be out again.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Nov. 10, 1908.

Lieut. J. M. Fulton spent a few days in Swarthmore last week. Tuesday evening Mrs. Ryan was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hillman; Captain Ryan was one of the officers who spent Tuesday night in Philadelphia awaiting election returns. Lieutenants Bell and Reynolds, C.A.C., and Hay, 12th Inf., reported here on Tuesday for five days. On Saturday Lieutenants Hay left for Fort Niagara, and Lieutenants Bell and Reynolds for Fort Schuyler.

Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell entertained Lieut. Fulton and Miss Fulton at dinner Friday evening. Miss Margaret Thomson, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton over Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Hillman have as their house guest Miss Frances Blunt, daughter of Colonel Blunt, in command of the Arsenal at Springfield, Mass.

Saturday evening Lieutenants Egin was the guest at dinner of Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ryan gave a delightful chafing dish supper for their guest, Miss Vida Whitney, of Plainfield, N.J. Lieutenants Egin was entertained at dinner on Sunday by Capt. and Mrs. Hillmann. Capt. J. L. Knowlton left Sunday afternoon for a few days in Washington and Annapolis.

Saturday afternoon the 112th Company football team defeated the St. Elizabeth's team, of Wilmington, 6-0, in a game in the post. The 45th Company team played the Fort Mott team in Delaware City and defeated them 10-0.

Mrs. Ryan and little daughter, Eleanor, left Saturday morning for Baltimore. After parade Monday afternoon Miss Fulton entertained charmingly at tea for Miss Dorothy Williams. Those who enjoyed Miss Fulton's hospitality were: Capt. and Mrs. Hillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Knowlton, Miss Blunt, Captain Goodfellow, Lieutenants Fulton, Egin and Glassburn. Mrs. Knowlton has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Danner, of Beaufort, S.C. Capt. and Mrs. Waldron entertained informally at their quarters, Monday evening, after a bowling party in the post exchange.

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Nov. 11, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. Oral E. Clark arrived from Fort Wayne on the 5th. Lieutenant Clark is one of the new Infantry lieutenants appointed from civil life. He has been assigned to Co. L.

Lieutenants Elliott and Strong have gone on a hunting trip to Rexford, Mich., and expect to bag quite a few deer. The hunting season here opens on the 10th and continues to the 30th.

Lieut. W. R. Scott, who has been sick with typhoid fever in the post hospital since Oct. 11, is progressing very favorably. His mother, Mrs. Scott, has been in constant attendance upon him since he has been ill. Another popular officer, Lieutenant Rice, has also been ill at his home in Laramie, Wyo., with typhoid for some time, but is recuperating slowly. Lieutenant Rice was on his honeymoon when he was taken ill. He has been granted leave for one month.

The garrison school for officers is now in full swing. Lieutenant Elliott is instructor for the first subject. There are four militia officers attending, Capt. C. D. Matthews, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Meads, C.E.; 1st Lieut. D. W. Parnell, 3d Inf.; and 1st Lieut. G. H. Adams, 3d Inf., all of the Michigan National Guard.

Col. G. F. Chase, I.G., visited the post from the 4th to the 7th.

The glee club will meet next Friday night to debate the question of woman's suffrage. Privates Lackey and Atkinson will take the affirmative and 1st Sergeant Staples and Quarter-master Sergeant Cox the negative. The weekly hops, held every Tuesday night, have been started here by the enlisted men and are being attended with great success.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 12, 1908.

The Navy team showed the power of its scoring machine and the cool generalship of its leaders Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, when it piled up thirty points against Villa Nova, after having been scored against in the first two minutes of the play. The score was a touchdown, made by Barry, who intercepted a forward pass from Lange, which was intended to reach Reifsnider, and ran eighty-five yards for a touchdown. Smith, the visitors' center, had partially tackled Lange and made the throw go somewhat wild. Walsh kicked the goal and gave the Navy six points to overcome. The Navy team went back into the game with great spirit and in the first half readily piled up enough points to win the game.

The Navy kicked off and Barry punted to the visitors' fifty-yard line. Jones made fifteen and two rushes by Dalton made a first down. Lange kicked a goal from placement from the thirty-yard line. Interchanges of punts resulted much in the favor of the Navy. By a series of rushes the midshipmen carried the ball to the visitors' five-yard line, where they were held for downs, and Barry punted. Jones secured a free catch on the thirty-yard line and Northcroft kicked a goal at a difficult angle. The touchdown of the half was made by Richardson, after Dalton's long punts and the running back of Lange and Jones had put the ball in striking distance of the visitors' goal.

The second half was a fast one on the Navy's side and two more touchdowns and an additional goal from the field were scored. Villa Nova's forward passes and combinations generally landed the ball on the ground or in the arms of a Navy player, while the short kicks were generally taken by a Navy back on a dead run, and several times the runner got clean around the ends, Dalton's touchdown in the second half being scored in this manner, and Lange, Jones and Elmer making long sprints in the same way. The second touchdown of the half was made by Slinguff, the Navy center, by a remarkable piece of work. Barry punted, Slinguff broke through and blocked the ball and fell on it behind Villa Nova's goal line. The Navy center is playing brilliant ball this year, during the half Northcroft had three opportunities for field goals from placement. He kicked one and missed the others by narrow margins.

The lineup:

Naval Academy.	Position.	Villa Nova.
Cobb, Carey	Left end	Man
Northcroft (c.)	Manning	Northcroft
Meyer, Reinick	Left guard	McCormick
Slinguff, Brand	Center	Smith
Stuart, Grafton	Right guard	Dougherty
Leighton, Stuart	Right tackle	Casey
Reifsnider, Davis, King	Right end	Walsh (c.)
Lange, Hibbard	Quarterback	Kane, Leggi
Dalton, Sowell	Left halfback	Barr
Jones, Clay	Right halfback	Moore
Richardson, Elmer	Fullback	Barry

Score: Naval Academy, 30; Villa Nova, 6; touchdowns, Barry, Richardson, Dalton, Slinguff; goals from touchdowns, Walsh, Northcroft (3); goals from the field, Lange, Northcroft (2); referee, Mr. Deniston, U. of Pa.; umpire, Mr. Armstrong, Yale; field judge, Lieut. Comdr. Irwin, U.S.N.; time of halves, twenty-five minutes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is making arrangements to run special cars to Philadelphia for the Army-Navy game. The team and coaches will leave that Friday on a special car.

The midshipmen have started the class football games to decide the championship for the year. Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, the team of the first class defeated the fourth, or "plebs," class in an interesting game, 17 to 0. Tuesday the "plebs" and second class men played a draw game, 0-0.

The lineup:

First Class: Haxton, L.; Smith, W. W., Lt.; Faus, L.; Billingsley, C.; Lind, R.; Richardson, W. N., r.t.; Benson, R.; Byr, qb.; Saxer, l.h.; Davis, C. C., r.h.; Lindsay, f.b. Fourth Class: Boyd, Ramsay, l.; Dayne, l.; Gentry, l.; Weems, c.; Hall, Gill, r.; Vail, r.; Dill, Hamilton, r.; Abbott, qb.; Whitting, l.h.; Green, r.h.; Downes, Peyton, Ten Eyck, f.b.

Referee, Midshipman Heiberg; umpire, Lieutenant Bassett; touchdowns, Lindsay, Benson, Saxer; goals from touchdowns, Benson (2); goal from touchdowns missed, Benson; time of halves, fifteen minutes.

The Superintendent and officers have sent cards of invitation to a series of dances during the season of 1908-9. The first officers' hop will be on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18. The other dances are Dec. 19, Jan. 20-30, Feb. 17. Friday was the initial day at home of Mrs. Badger, wife of Capt. Charles J. Badger, who received informally at the handsome and commodious new quarters, No. 1 Blake row. Mrs. Badger was assisted by her daughter, Miss Bessie Badger, and by Mrs. Gove, wife of Comdr. C. A. Gove, and Mrs. Atkins, wife of Ensign Atkins, U.S.N.

Among the late arrivals here are Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U.S.N., and his family, who are at Hotel Maryland awaiting the completion of their house on Martin street.

President-elect Taft is expected to visit Annapolis and the Naval Academy in the middle of this month, while attending the convention of Inland Waterways in Baltimore on Nov. 17 and 18.

During the social season here Mrs. Badger will be at home on Fridays at the Superintendent's quarters. Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson will be at home on Tuesdays in December and January at her residence, Franklin Hill. Mrs. Valentine S. Nelson will be at home Mondays in December. Mrs. F. D. Karna will be at home on Wednesdays, Nov. 11 and 18, at her residence, No. 21 Maryland avenue. Mrs. Doyen will have Mondays in November. Mrs. C. A. Gove will be at home at 14 Sampson row on the second Mondays in December and January. Mrs. P. R. Alger is at home at 5 Maryland avenue on Fridays.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Owen Hill, U.S.N., has gone to Philadelphia, with two children and maid, to join her husband, who is attached to the U.S.S. Prairie at the navy yard.

The usual hop by the midshipmen was held Saturday night in the gymnasium, with a good attendance. Midshipman A. G. Kirk, of the first class, received with Mrs. Vernon, wife of Lieut. Walter N. Vernon, U.S.N. The music was especially good.

A spirit of uneasiness has developed among the midshipmen, owing to a rumor which is generally believed that orders have come to make particularly rigid the examinations of the midshipmen, in order to reduce the number of graduates. Correct or incorrect, the midshipmen are much disturbed over the rumor, as its purpose is in harmony with the statement of Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who, in his annual report, recommends that the number of appointments to the Academy be reduced. The report has been further epitomized in a statement current among the midshipmen that "all the worst material among them is to be weeded out and only the very best left."

The Plebe team was beaten on Wednesday by the Episcopal High School team, of Alexandria, Va., at football by a score of 6 to 0. Neither team scored in the first half, and the midshipmen had the best of the play, but in the second half the theologians forced the game, kept the ball in the Navy's territory, and W. Wood of the visiting team, on a double pass well played, took the ball for a 25-yard run and scored a touchdown a few minutes before the game ended. Ramsey, right end, was captain of the Plebe team.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stone were the guests of honor at a prettily appointed dinner last Sunday evening, at the home of Miss Senters in the city. Miss Edith Clarke, of Plainfield, N.J., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Leon L. Roach, and a bowling party was given for her on Thursday by her hostess at which Captain Carson won the prize.

Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Murray's mother, has returned after a short absence. At the last meeting of the Ladies' Oud Club,

which was with Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Bryson won the prize. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Bryson.

Captain Hirsch was the genial host at another of his enjoyable dinners last week, when he entertained a number of friends from the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Miss Fenn, who have been guests in the past, have returned to their homes. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette, who have been with Lieut. and Mrs. Paterson for several weeks, have returned home.

Of the officers at present stationed at the Barracks the Cavalry have six, including the Colonel and Lieutenant Herringshaw, who is the recruiting officer; the Infantry have nine, including Captain Hirsch, the quartermaster; the Medical Corps have four, the Artillery have four, and there is one dental surgeon; thus all branches of the Service, except the Engineers, are represented. There is a great deal of construction work being done in the post and within the past ten years about twelve new sets of officers' quarters have been erected and most of those in use a dozen years ago are now occupied by non-coms.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1908.

The football game played last Saturday between the home team and the Springfield Training School eleven, with a score of 6 to 5, was started with an almost entire substitute team in the field. The visitors were kept entirely on the defensive during the first half. The Army lost several chances to score on being penalized within the twenty-yard line. Springfield's score came in the second half, when a forward pass and bad judgment by the Army's backs in not securing another forward pass gave Springfield the ball on the five-yard line, from which point it was carried over the goal line by Winters on an end run.

It was within five minutes of the close of the half when Philson and Greble were sent in to see what could be done in that brief space of time to live up to things. In five minutes much was accomplished. In five plays Greble and Browne carried the ball from the center of the field over for a touchdown, Browne making the score and Philson kicking goal. Greble and Browne again rushed the ball on long gains to the five-yard line, where it was lost on an unsuccessful forward pass.

The Army lineup was: Johnson, l.e.; Devore, l.t.; Wier, l.g.; McCoach (Philson), center; Nix, r.g.; Benson, r.e.; Stearns, r.e.; Hyatt, qb.; Mountford (Greble), r.h.b.; Browne, l.h.b.; Baehr, f.b.

Washington and Jefferson on Nov. 14 and Villa Nova on the 21st are the two games yet remaining to be played, on the home field, by the first team. The third team has made dates with Riverview Academy, Nov. 11; Nov. 13, De La Salle Institute; Nov. 15, Mount Pleasant Military Academy; Nov. 24, Peckskill Military Academy.

The first regular meeting of the Reading Club was held on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, at Mrs. Larned's. "The Progress of Medicine" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess. A tea was given on Friday afternoon by Mrs. Frederic H. Smith for her guest, Miss Ruth Ridgway, daughter of Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C.

The proceeds of the entertainment given for the benefit of the work of the West Point Section of the Army Relief Society in Culham Hall, on Oct. 24, by the Glee Club of the Corps of Cadets will amount about \$125. Mrs. Larned is president of the section; Mrs. Oliver secretary. Mrs. Larned was assisted in the arrangements for the entertainment by a committee consisting of Mesdames Scott, Fieberger and Traub.

In a game played on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 11, between the third cadet team and the Riverside Academy eleven, the home team defeated the visitors by a score of 5 to 0.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 10, 1908.

The football event of the year at Fort Warren was the game with Fort McKinley, Me., Nov. 6, in which Fort Warren was defeated 11 to 6, after having outplayed Fort McKinley all of the first half and the greater part of the second. Fort Warren scored the first touchdown after a series of fast end runs by Duck, and powerful skin tackle plays in which Greig, the Fort Warren fullback, was given the ball. Perry kicked an easy goal. There was no more scoring in the first half. Fort Warren at all times holding the McKinley team safe.

At the beginning of the second half Fort McKinley opened up a fast attack, the feature of which was a pretty forward pass from quarter to fullback of about twenty-five yards. As they neared Fort Warren's twenty-yard line the defense stiffened and they were compelled to try a goal from the field. The powerful Fort Warren line was through by quick charging and partly blocked the kick, which rolled toward Fort Warren's goal. It was missed by Perry and recovered by Cown for a touchdown. The goal was kicked, tying the score.

The second touchdown for Fort McKinley was also somewhat in the nature of a fluke. The kickoff bounded out of bounds after having been touched by Hogan, who became tangled up with the sideline rope, and the ball was recovered by McKinley. They were obliged to punt, and recovered the ball on a fumble near the goal line for an easy touchdown. Fort Warren played desperately and should have scored an easy touchdown after Greig recovered a well placed inside kick on McKinley's seventeen-yard line. A touchdown was scored by Greig but not allowed by the referee, as the whistle had not been blown. The failure to score was due to the slowness of Perry in running off the plays, so that time was finally called with the ball on McKinley's two-yard line and a second down for Fort Warren. The following is the lineup:

Fort McKinley.	Fort Warren.
Keenan, l.e.	l.e., Smith
Waverly, l.t.	r.t., Billings
Smigler, l.g.	r.g., Dunlap
Cown, c.	c., Blum
Farch, r.e.	r.e., Rehling
Bidley, r.t.	r.t., McCaffery
Brooks, r.e.	l.e., Marshall (Hogan)
Brennan, q.b.	q.b., Perry
Slater, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Streeter
Tyler, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Duch (Marshall)
McSweeney, f.b.	f.b., Greig

Score—Fort McKinley 11, Fort Warren 6. Touchdowns—Greig, Cown, Bidley. Goals from touchdowns—Perry, Tyler, Umpire—Lieutenant Tenny, Dartmouth. Referee—Lieutenant Gillespie, West Point. Linesmen—Master, Electman, Glitz. Timer—Priv. Jones. Time—25-minute halves.

Fort Strong defeated the U.S.S. Wabash team at Fort Strong, Nov. 4, 27 to 0. The feature of the game was a series of runs on delayed passes by Fort Strong. The Wabash team showed lack of practice and team work.

Those in the harbor who attended the Harvard-Indian game at the Stadium on Nov. 7 were, Lieut. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck, from Fort Andrews; Lieut. Allen Kimberly, Miss Fannie Lee Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle, from Fort Warren; Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Tenney from Fort Strong; and Lieut. Earl Biscoe from Fort Banks.

Guests recently in the harbor have been: Mr. Stephen Decatur of Portsmouth, N.H., at Capt. and Mrs. Lomas's; Miss Goodnow of Hull, at Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke's; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamilton of Albany, N.Y., at Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle's; Mrs. and Miss Curry, guests of Mrs. Pierce at Fort Andrews; Miss Henderson with Lieut. and Mrs. Harris at Fort Andrews; and with Mrs. S. S. Stephens and Lieutenant Kimberly at Warren have been Miss Fannie Lee Stevens, Miss Mildred Ames of Gardner, Mass., and Mr. Paul Garland, assistant professor of Chemistry at Harvard. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris of Fort Andrews entertained at

dinner for their guest, Miss Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Lomas, and Lieutenant Pierce.

Lieut. H. J. Kane, M.V.M., took dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke on Sunday. On Friday, the day of the McKinley game, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke had at lunch Mr. Harriman, the Boston Herald artist, and Mr. Murphy, reporter for the Herald. Dr. Tenney took lunch with Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle the same day. Capt. and Mrs. Long and Miss Marie Long came over to Warren for the McKinley game, also Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. William Forge entertained the several visitors and all the officers and ladies of the post at afternoon tea after the game.

Miss Spaulding, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Straub, left on Monday, the 9th. Mrs. Straub gave two tables of bridge for her guest recently; the others were, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Miss Marie Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie and Captain Yost.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie have very recently arrived at Fort Strong. Mrs. Pierce of Fort Andrews returned from an extended visit on Wednesday, and Mrs. Henry C. Davis returned Monday from Canada, after having spent a month visiting at West Point, Governors Island, N.Y., and at her sister's, in Canada. Capt. and Mrs. Long and family moved from Fort Andrews to Fort Revere on Nov. 7. Lieut. George W. Morrow spent last week in New York city. Capt. Carleton of the Watertown Arsenal was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Forge at lunch and dinner on Wednesday.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Nov. 8, 1908.

The November meeting of the 16th Infantry "Moon Council" was held last evening at the Officers' Club, Major W. H. Johnston presiding. The matter of a regimental punch bowl was the principal subject under discussion, and Captains Warfield and Hayes and Lieutenant Brown were appointed on the entertainment committee for the next three months. After the business meeting a delightful lunch was served and the toast drunk to the full moon. The officers present were: Major Johnson, Captains Ridenour, Ball, Dalton, Hayes, Bundel, Warfield, Crimmins, W. C. Bennett and Gohn, and Lieutenants Harvey, Short, Brown, Michaels, Shallenberger, Morrison, Fooks, McCune and Riley.

Mrs. J. F. Gohn entertained for her sister, Miss Colt, with a tea last Wednesday. Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Michaels assisted and the guests included the Misses Galbraith, Young, Haas, Kennedy, Captains Ridenour, Bundel, Warfield and Lieutenants Harvey, Brown and Nulsen.

Mr. George E. Brown, who has been visiting his son, Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, has returned to his home in Rahway, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hayes Wednesday night. Major D. E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster, was a guest at a luncheon given for Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., retired, at the Omaha Club Wednesday.

Lieut. M. C. Shallenberger, one of the recent class of second lieutenants from civil life, and who is the son of Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, the recently elected Governor of Nebraska, reported for duty last Friday and has been assigned to Company H. General Morton returned last Wednesday from Fort Wayne, Mich., where he has been as a member of the Court-martial. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ball at dinner Friday night.

The first meeting of the post card club this season was held at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. White Saturday night. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Lieut. and Mrs. Michaels, Captain Ridenour and Lieutenant Shallenberger. The prizes were won by Major Kennedy and Mrs. White.

Lieut. H. C. Fooks, recently appointed from civil life and assigned to the 16th Infantry, arrived Friday, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hayes for a few days. Lieut. F. C. McCune returned Saturday from a short absence at Joplin, Mo., on temporary recruiting duty.

Chaplain Hillman gave the first of a series of entertainments for the enlisted men in gymnasium hall, Thursday night, which was largely attended, and consisted of stereoscopic views. Major W. H. Johnston, who has been on duty at the War College for the past year, accompanied by Mrs. Johnston and Miss Genevieve, arrived last Thursday and all were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gardner for a few days. They have now moved into their own quarters, formerly occupied by Major Blauvelt.

Capt. F. E. Buchan, J.A., returned Friday from a few days' visit in Chicago. Lieut. C. B. Stone, 16th Inf., Mrs. Shean's brother, left for Columbus Barracks, Tuesday night, after a short visit here. Captain Crimmins and Lieutenant Harvey made a trip Sunday to Plattsburgh in quest of game and were successful in bringing home several specimens of their skill as hunters.

Major McCarthy was the guest of several railroad friends at dinner at the Henshaw last Tuesday night. Company M, of the regiment commanded by Captain Dalton, gave the second of its military hops in gymnasium hall last Friday night, at which there was a large attendance.

The delightful autumn weather with which we have been favored for the past two weeks has caused a large number of the ladies of the garrison to take up horseback riding and every afternoon sees a party starting out into the country. Those who are enjoying this exhilarating sport are Mesdames Bennett, Dalton, Crimmins, Hayes, Ball and McMillan, and many of the officers of the garrison. A novel occasion in the form of a "hunt supper" was given by Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins last night on the return of a party of riders from a delightful afternoon's outing. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Captains Warfield and Ridenour, Lieutenants Harvey, Short, Nulsen and Fooks, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and the Misses Galbraith, Valentine and Johnston.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6, 1908.

Mrs. J. A. Lundeen, wife of Colonel Lundeen, entertained her friends at cards on Friday afternoon, Oct. 30. Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, has returned, bringing with her Miss Julia Brinckle, daughter of Major J. R. Brinckle, retired, who will spend a few weeks in the garrison visiting Mrs. Faulkner and Mrs. George E. Turner. Miss Murphy, sister of Capt. J. B. Murphy, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Murphy.

The card party given by Mrs. Tobin, wife of Captain Tobin, Saturday evening, was in honor of Mrs. J. H. Parker and her daughter, Miss Nadeen Parker. The decorations were very beautiful, being entirely in blue and white, in honor of Captain Parker's branch of the Service. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Marsh, Major and Mrs. Ruckman, Mrs. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Cassidy, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Hains, Miss Parker, Misses Nellie and Maud Tobin, Miss Lundeen, Miss Ruckman, and Mr. Howard Tobin. Mrs. Parker and daughter have been visiting Mrs. Clement Tobin in this city, where they have been the recipients of much attention. They left Monday for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., where Captain Parker is stationed.

The different companies stationed in the Presidio have greatly increased in size owing to the number of recruits recently enlisted.

Mrs. Beck, wife of Lieut. P. W. Beck, left Friday for the week-end with her husband at Atascadero and to visit friends at San Luis Obispo. Mrs. O. P. M. Hazard, wife of Lieutenant Hazard, went to Atascadero on Monday.

Lieut. W. D. Bowen and the 160th Company, C.A.C., left here last Sunday for their new station at Fort Stevens, Ore.

Major Schreiner, Med. Corps, accompanied them. The Cavalry troops returned last Saturday. The Field Artillery returned on Sunday, creating much excitement among the children of the different Sunday schools in the city.

Mrs. Charles E. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, 14th Cav.,

gave a card party Tuesday. Mr. Roy Wheeler, of Pasadena, Cal., arrived on Tuesday and has been visiting his friends, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Beck.

The garrison school for officers opened yesterday with Major G. W. Stevens, Coast Art., and Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., as instructors for the first part of the term in tactics.

When the authorities at Presidio heard twenty-one guns boom and caught dimly the outlines of a peculiar looking war craft moving up the bay through the fog, the other day, they knew it was the French cruiser, *Catinat*, and promptly returned the salute. The cruiser will remain in the harbor twenty-five days.

The transport *Sheridan* sailed for the islands Nov. 5. Among those on board who have friends in the garrison were: Chaplain Stephen R. Wood and Mrs. Booth, wife of Col. Charles A. Booth, who is at present stationed in Manila.

Mr. Rudman, who has charge of the Young Men's Christian Association here in Presidio, has returned from Atascadero, where he carried on a successful work during the maneuvers. He is arranging classes in United States history, geometry and arithmetic for the winter, to be taught by upper classmen from the University of California. The Y.M.C.A. also provides two entertainments each week, one for the General Hospital and the other in the Y.M.C.A. rooms. Mr. Rudman is an energetic worker and is carrying on a good work.

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, who has been assistant to the depot quartermaster at San Francisco, left Tuesday morning for his new post at Boston. Lieutenant Hodges was at the Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, awaiting the transport of Nov. 5, to return to his station at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I. Lieut. J. M. Harris, Phil. Scouts, of Manila, is in San Francisco. Mrs. Frederick K. Perkins, wife of Paymaster Perkins of the Navy, returned to San Francisco Tuesday on the *Alameda* after a pleasant stay in Honolulu. Col. William Stephenson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stephenson reached San Francisco a few days ago from Washington to spend a short time before leaving for the Philippines. Col. Leven C. Allen, U.S.A., Mrs. Allen and their son, Leven C. Allen, Jr., are at the Hotel Jefferson. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Penney, U.S.A., is at the Hotel Stewart. Capt. James D. Fife, Med. Corps, is at the Jefferson. Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf., of Monterey, and Mrs. Crawford are at the Robins in San Francisco. Lieut. J. L. Dodge, 19th Inf., who has been a visitor in San Francisco for some time, left yesterday for his station at Fort Bliss, Texas.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Nov. 7, 1908.

Mrs. Albert L. Meyer's afternoons at home are the first and third Thursdays, and are always looked forward to with pleasure by the post and city acquaintances. Col. and Mrs. Butler, 9th Inf., entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carey Lockett. Col. Lotus Niles entertained at dinner Monday night the charming guest of Mrs. Butler, Miss Terhune, from Boston. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Terhune, Miss Harris and Mrs. Higgins. Col. and Mrs. Butler entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of Miss Terhune. Those present were: Miss Smith, Miss Terhune, Captain Nicklin and Lieutenant Smith. After dinner the party went to the *Hallowe'en* ball at the Casino. Quite a crowd from the post attended the ball.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee will arrive next week and will spend the winter in San Antonio. Mrs. Rethers, wife of Captain Rethers, aide to General Weston, will be the guest of her mother and father, Gen. and Mrs. Lee, for the winter. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. G. Starr have arrived in the city and will spend the winter at the Menger hotel. Mrs. Brooke, wife of Captain Brooke, Q.M. Dept., will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. S. M. Johnson, on Mistletoe avenue.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark gave a beautiful dinner at the Argyle on Monday evening. The guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. M. O. Churchill, Misses Clarke, Miss Terhune, Lieuts. Emery Smith and Hollingsworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained at a birthday dinner Saturday evening. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Lieutenant Smith and Captain Nicklin. A beautiful dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Mackall at Fort Sam Houston. Yellow and white were the decorations. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. J. L. Clem, Major and Mrs. Lassiter, Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Raymond, Colonel Clark, Mrs. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. Mackall.

The weekly teas at the Post Club that were so much in favor last winter have begun again and will be greatly enjoyed. The hop Friday evening was quite a success. The pleasant cool weather made it all the more delightful. The hops will be held at the gymnasium during the winter. Mrs. Tripp entertained at bridge Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Agnew, her guest.

Many visiting girls will be at the post this winter. Mrs. Butler is expecting the Misses Woodward, of Atlanta, this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Aul, 9th Inf., have returned after a pleasant visit to relatives in New York and Philadelphia. Lieut. Fred B. Terrell, 19th Inf., has returned to Fort Bliss. Lieut. and Mrs. Terrell were the recipients of many pleasant functions at the post and city while visiting relatives and friends in San Antonio and the post. Lieut. Hayden Wagner, 3d Cav., is a guest at the post. Mr. Leonard Lyler, of New Haven, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bookner at the post.

Now that the hunting season has commenced many of the officers are enjoying the sport. Captain Wilborn, Lieutenants Coleman and Leonard, Capt. Louis Bash and Captain Carey went out last week, returning with the "allowance" of game. Major D. J. Baker's promotion will take him from the post, to the regret of his friends.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 8, 1908.

The ladies of the garrison have organized a bridge club, which meets every Thursday afternoon; its first meeting was held at Mrs. Ryan's, its second at Mrs. Shaw's. Miss Glasgow, from St. Louis, spent a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow last week and left on Saturday for El Paso, where she will be the guest of her father for some time. Captain Glasgow expects to join her later. Mrs. Kiehl entertained the Sewing Club Friday afternoon, Oct. 30. A most enjoyable time was spent. The meeting on the 6th was held at Mrs. Robinson's.

No one realized what a fine bowling alley we have in the gymnasium until Friday evening, when Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter L. Finley entertained in honor of Miss Jessie Moore, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. After bowling the guests adjourned to the Finleys' house, where a most delicious supper was served; the table was artistically decorated with *Hallowe'en* favors. The guests included: Capt. and Mrs. Case, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl, Miss Brown, Miss Case, the Misses Taylor and Lieutenants Armstrong, Riley, Meredith and Lylerly.

Major and Mrs. Macomb entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson and Lieut. and Mrs. Fuger at dinner Friday evening. An afternoon bridge party was given by Mrs. Seigle on the 30th. The prizes were won by Mrs. E. C. Carter and Mrs. W. V. Carter. The Misses Taylor, daughters of Colonel Taylor, of the Artillery, from Fort D. A. Russell, were the guests of Miss Case last week. Miss Case entertained in their honor Saturday evening at a *Hallowe'en* party. The house was most appropriately decorated with Jack-o'-lanterns and autumn leaves. During the evening a gypsy appeared at the front door and told the fortunes of most of the guests. Every one enjoyed the novelty of the party, for the "stunts" were new to all.

Mr. Wickadahl, of Topeka, Kas., arrived on Friday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan for a few days. Mrs. Wickadahl has been their guest for some time. A delightful moon-

light riding party was given last Monday night by Major and Mrs. Lewis for the Misses Taylor. The ride lasted from eight o'clock till 10:30, after which a delicious supper was served. Those present were: Mrs. Ryan, the Misses Taylor, Miss Moore, Miss Case, Major Macomb, Lieutenants Miller, Armstrong, Meredith and Lylerly. The bachelors entertained the visiting girls of the post at an informal dance and chafin-dish supper at the bachelor building last Wednesday evening. Their guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, the Misses Taylor, Miss Case, Miss Garaghty, Miss Moore and Miss Shields and Miss Clark, of Highland Park. Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter gave a small tea Monday afternoon for the young people of the garrison to meet Mrs. Carter's cousin, Miss Garaghty, of Detroit, who is to be with her for a week or ten days.

Tuesday evening the ladies of the garrison were invited to the club to hear the election returns. A very pleasant evening was spent in spite of the fact that the decisive news of the election did not come in till long after the party broke up. The post hop-room was the scene of a delightful dance last Friday night. Benson's orchestra rendered the music and supper was served during the intermission; dancing continued until nearly midnight. Major and Mrs. Lewis and Major and Mrs. Chaffield received. Nearly all of the officers and ladies were present.

Lieut. John W. Wilen has been confined to his quarters for a week or ten days on account of illness. Mrs. Walter L. Finley left a few days ago for Fort Des Moines, where she expects to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade for a short stay.

Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Moffat are the proud parents of an infant daughter who arrived on Nov. 2. A Saturday evening *Hallowe'en* was duly observed in the garrison by all the small girls and boys, Kenneth Moore entertaining them at his house.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 7, 1908.

A delightful affair was the reception on Wednesday evening given by Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Scott to meet their guests Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward, the sister and niece of Colonel Scott; Mrs. Charles E. Power, a niece of Mrs. Scott; Miss Louise Stubblefield and Miss Bradley, both kinswomen of Mrs. Scott. The spacious rooms were gay with flowers and artistic decorations of ivy. The regimental orchestra furnished delightful music and the young folks enjoyed informal dances. Assisting Mrs. Scott were Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. Harker and Miss Towle, and many of the young officers as well.

Friday evening the regimental bridge tournament players were entertained by Major and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy E. Buckner, Captain Cavanaugh and Lieutenant Adams. Before the play at the hop room a number of dinners were given and the two brides-to-be of the regiment were entertained at dinner. Later in the evening five chafin dishes were produced and supper was enjoyed. Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Harker, Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Hutton serving. The post promises to be very gay, with two engaged couples and the prospect of two brides of local prominence later on. The marriage of Miss Addie Zane and Capt. William A. Cavanaugh, which was announced last week, will take place Dec. 2 at that of Miss Geddes and Captain Conrad later in the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter entertained Thursday evening with an elaborate dinner followed by bridge. The table was effectively decorated with pink roses. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, Capt. Garrison McCaskey and Lieutenant Adams.

The ladies of Fort Douglas had their first monthly at home day last Thursday, and the post was thronged with visitors. A special parade was arranged for a box party at the Orpheum, for Miss Ward and Miss Bradley, guests at the home of Col. and Mrs. Scott; Lieut. Ned M. Green was a guest also.

The regimental bridge club—the afternoon club—met last Tuesday with Mrs. Alva Lee, the new bride at the post. The prizes were won by Mrs. W. E. Purviance and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall. The next meeting will be with Mrs. L. A. McClure. Mr. and Mrs. T. Edward Richards and Miss Gertrude Richards are with Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker at West Point for a time. Mrs. Parker was Miss Della Janet Richards of Salt Lake. Mrs. George Jay Gibson entertained at a bridge party followed by a tea to which the men were invited, for Miss Zane and Miss Geddes on Wednesday afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe, who left here some weeks ago, sailed on Nov. 6 from San Francisco to join Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe's command in Manila. Miss Bradley, who is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Scott, will leave shortly for San Francisco, after a delightful visit here. Lieutenant Sampson left yesterday for a month's leave to be spent with his people in Kansas City.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1908.

Capt. Charles E. Hay assigned to the 24th Inf., at Madison barracks, left for his new post on Nov. 9. His family will follow later. Captain Hay, who is a nephew of the late Secretary of State, John Hay, was graduated from Yale in 1899. Several entertainments have been held here in his honor since his promotion, the most recent a dinner by Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks in their quarters on Thursday, Nov. 5.

Among those present were, Major Loyd S. McCormick, Major E. F. Taggart, Miss Stowell, Miss Jenks and James P. Doyle. Major McCormick was here on a tour of inspection Thursday and Friday.

The battalion had a practice march from Oct. 27 to Oct. 28. Major Taggart in command, and went to Fulton on the 29th and there had the honor of being reviewed by Governor Hughes, an informal and unofficial affair.

The school for officers opened Nov. 3, and those in attendance are Lieutenants Malloy, Matile, Dusenbury, LaGarde and Williams. The instructors are Captains Cabaniss, Peck and Jenks. Major Taggart and Captain Jenks were guests with several other Oswego club men, at dinner at the City Club of Auburn, recently. Among their hosts was Warden Benham, of Auburn, who escorted them through that famous institution.

A newspaper for enlisted men—the first ever issued at Fort Ontario—is now being published. It is called the Fort Ontario Bugler, and the first issue appeared Oct. 3. It is an interesting and enterprising sheet and is liberally patronized by local advertisers. Sergeant Pinkston is the editor.

Lieut. S. A. Mix, appointed to the Army from St. John's Military School at Manlius, took his examinations at this post recently. He was an honor student at the school. Captain Hay and Lieutenant Malloy were guests at a banquet given by the Shriners in connection with the initiation of candidates in Oswego city Oct. 16. A dinner was given in honor of Major E. F. Taggart on the occasion of his birthday, Oct. 7. All the officers of the post were present, and congratulated the Major.

On Oct. 15 the post baseball team played an eleven-inning tie game with a team of crack city men, the score being 5 and 5. The superb pitching of Holladay held the professionals in check.

A most brilliant and enjoyable social function was the masquerade ball at the gymnasium on Oct. 14. The hall was beautifully decorated with American flags and other emblems and the costumes were varied, attractive, and

unique. The officers and ladies of the post were present and a number from Oswego city also. The 24th Infantry orchestra furnished the music. Among the striking costumes were the following: Major Taggart as an English Lieutenant; Captain Jenks, member of Black Hand Society; Lieutenant Mitchell, domino; Lieutenant Thompson, member of Ka Klu Klux Klan; Lieutenant Hay, Jew peddler; Lieutenant Dusenbury, Mexican treader; Lieutenant Matile, Memphis; Lieutenant Malloy, Buster Brown; Lieutenant LaGarde, Filipino boy; Mrs. and Miss Jenks, Dutch girls; Mrs. Peck, French maid; Mrs. Mitchell, domino; Mrs. Hay, French maid; Mrs. Thompson, Vassar girl; Mrs. L. W. Mott, Indian girl; Miss Hindlaugh, Dutch girl; Miss Elsie Gray, an infant; Former Lieutenant Jensenold, now commandant of cadets at St. John's Military Academy, was among the guests.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 8, 1908.

Once more the 2d Cavalry is back to garrison duty at Fort Des Moines after a pleasant and profitable summer of nearly three months in the field at the Fort Riley maneuvers, at the St. Joseph, Mo., tournament, and the "Ak-sar-ben" fall festival at Omaha, Nebr. The gaieties of St. Joseph and Omaha were a pleasing finish after the work of the maneuvers and all are in hopes of returning another year, but are quite ready now to settle down for the winter with no desire for a repetition of last winter's experiences of campaigning in Dakota.

Captain Raymond and family have joined the regiment from the Leavenworth school. Captain Kochersperger has returned from a leave spent in the East and resumed his duties as adjutant.

Troop A, 2d Cav., Captain Irwin commanding, with Lieutenant Mars and Philip Gordon, is out on a 250-mile march to Twin Lakes and return.

Among the guests at a number of house parties held during the week were the Misses Carter, Norman, Van Natta and Bartlett, of St. Joseph, Mo. Miss Gertrude King, sister of Mrs. Raymond, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Raymond for a few days during the week.

Capt. and Mrs. King entertained at an after-theater supper on Thursday evening and Mrs. Beavers at afternoon tea on Thursday and Mrs. Johnson at afternoon on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith gave a delightful hop-supper on Friday evening after the informal hop. Many post people attended the "Follies of 1907," "The Three Twins" and "The Witches Hour" at Foster's theater in the city during the week.

Miss Shields is a recent arrival, to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Vose, wife of Captain Vose, M.O. Captain King was in Chicago last week to act as referee of the Chicago-Minnesota game. Lieutenant Beavers acted as referee at the University of Missouri-Drake University game in Des Moines this week, and Lieut. W. W. Gordon as head linesman. Lieutenant Smith has been detailed as constructing quartermaster at Fort Yellowstone and leaves at once to assume the duty.

Supplementary target practice and the October three-day march have been completed, and now it is drill, school guard, stables, courts, etc., from reveille till five p.m., and then sometimes more. Whoever said, "Our idle Army!"

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1908.

Dr. Magruder, of Washington, D. C., visited his son, Lieut. L. B. Magruder, during the week.

On the evening of the 6th the Regular Army and Navy Union, at their weekly smoker had as guests of honor Major W. E. Ellis, Capt. H. S. Kerrick and Lieutenants Duncan and Stuart. Vaudeville sketches by members of the garrison were cleverly presented, the entertainers being Sergeant Barrett and Private Miller, 100th Co.; Corporal Clark, 43d Co., and Privates Karazi and McCall, 125th Co. A short and witty talk by Major Ellis was very enthusiastically received.

The Fort Terry football team continued its victorious career by winning from Fort G. Wright by the score of 11 to 0 on Saturday. Fort Wright put up a stubborn game and the first half ended with the score 0 to 0, but in the second half the superior team work of Fort Terry counted and two touchdowns were made from which one goal was kicked. Barrett, McKenna, Tatum and Finnegan were the individual stars for Terry, while the playing of the entire back field was excellent. Janis and Lateral were the mainstays for Fort Wright, and it was due greatly to their hard and consistent tackling that a larger score was not rolled up against their team.

The summary:
Fort Terry. Fort H. G. Wright.
Finnegan (Baldwin).....Left end.....Bearfoot
Bradham (Whaley).....Left tackle.....McCoy
McCarthy.....Left guard.....Culwell
Dilligani.....Center.....Maddix
Vail (Currier).....Right guard.....Botta
McKenna.....Right tackle.....McCarthy
Shank (Logue).....Right end.....Berry
Tatum.....Quarterback.....Janis (Capt.)
Graham.....Left Halfback.....Carruther
Benjamin.....Right Halfback.....Lateral
Barrett (c.), (Berrang).....Fullback.....Mitchell
Score: Fort Terry, 11; Fort Wright, 0. Referee, Lieutenant Duncan; umpire, Dr. Knox; field judge, Lieutenant Putney; linesman, Berrang; touchdowns, Barrett and Tatum; goal from touchdown, Barrett; time of halves, twenty-five minutes.

NOTES OF JOLO.

Post of Jolo, P.I., Sept. 25, 1908.

The most important recent happening in our municipal midst is the appointment as President of Jolo of everybody's friend, Lieut. "Bill" Reed, 6th Cav. He hails from Kentucky and knows more about horses, women and sunshiny whiskey than any junior officer of the 6th. Lieutenant Reed has started in already to beautify the town.

The Who's Shy Club continues to hold weekly, well-attended meetings, including nearly all of the companions of Card Joy in the post, and they appear to have a fine time. The fun seems to divide up pretty evenly, except in the case of one member, whose card playing is like a Welsh rabbit, which is without form and full of dark surprises.

The Warren brought to join their husbands in Jolo two additions to our feminine galaxy, Mrs. G. L. Byram and Mrs. L. L. Lawson.

Colonel Rodgers, our soldierly C.O., has gone to Manila to confer with the division commander, accompanied by his universally beloved lady, Mrs. Rodgers. They hope to see something of their son, who is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and, of course, with the fleet.

The fleet is to pass Zamboanga (ninety miles from here), and lots of fortunate people are going over to see it, among them Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hanson, 6th Cav., the former a naval authority and also a fine baseball and tennis player. Mrs. Hanson is a daughter of Colonel Smith, late of the 6th Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness are en route to Japan on leave. He is one of the best shots and best riders in the regiment. Captain Heiberg has returned from Manila, where he was obliged to put his family on board the *Sheridan* for the United States, owing to their illness. Another popular lady has been compelled to leave us for Manila due to sickness—Mrs. Rich.

The selection of an insignia for the mess jacket sleeves of the 6th Cavalry will soon be announced. Rumor says the dragon. Well, why not? Weren't we in China in '98?

Now that the Infantry are all out at Asturias, we don't see so much of them as before. They are a jolly crowd, and there's always something doing in the social line out at Asturias. They have two clubs, which meet weekly, and both

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are largely attended. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner and Capt. and Mrs. Sigworth vie with each other in setting the entertainment pace. Dr. and Mrs. Silvers have been warmly praised also for their bountiful repasts.

Major and Mrs. Forsyth are to return to Jolo soon from leave, much to our satisfaction. Mrs. Forsyth is an Army woman, whose whole life has been spent in the Service, and dearly does she love it and its ways.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 6, 1908.

The great American Battleship Fleet as it came into Manila Bay on Oct. 2 was a grand and inspiring sight that filled every American exile with feelings of pride, thanksgiving and welcome. Men, women and children crowded to the water's edge to see the sixteen battleships coming into the harbor. It was almost four o'clock before all anchors were cast. The flagship Connecticut took final berth almost on a straight line drawn out from the bandstand on the Luneta. Next is the Virginia; due south, almost in a straight line toward Cavite, at beautifully regular intervals, come the Wisconsin, Louisiana, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Kansas, Georgia, Minnesota, Vermont, Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island, anchored two by two.

Contrary to all happy anticipations and long laid plans, on account of cholera epidemic, the grand program of welcome had to be abandoned and a strict quarantine maintained. Major Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the Philippines Division, flashed a message of welcome by wireless to Admiral Sperry.

On Saturday morning, Oct. 3, at nine o'clock, a long procession of launches and boats of all descriptions fell into position, headed by the Polillo, the Governor General's launch, containing the Chief Executive, Major Gen. John F. Weston, Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Col. Jacob A. Augur, Rear Admiral Giles B. Harper, Dr. Frank L. Strong, Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Capt. Harry P. Rethers, Lieut. Charles C. Allen, the Speaker of the Philippines Assembly, Sr. S. Osmena; Lieutenants Leahy and Greenwall. These gentlemen were at the conclusion of the water parade received on board the Connecticut by Admiral Sperry. This water parade was divided in sections and comprised launches holding the members of the Supreme Court of the Islands, bureau chiefs, assistants and their families; judges of the Courts of First Instance and Land Registration; headquarters, U.S. Army; consular corps, Assembly delegates, U.S.V. veterans, Provincial Governors, Manila Merchants' Association, Army and Navy and other clubs, Civil Service employees, Army employees, the clergy, last, but not least, the Filipino Club, press and other boats. The Constabulary band of eighty pieces journeyed in the Governor General's boat. The transport Wright was pressed into service and carried a large crowd. Many thousands viewed the water parade from Malate and Ermita beach.

When the fleet returns to this port in November it is hoped that we can present a clean bill of health and receive the fleet as the heart of every American here longs to.

On Friday night, in compliment to the fleet, the extensive illuminations that had been prepared on the Luneta were turned on, transforming that pretty park into a beautiful electrical scene. The Constabulary band during the stay of the fleet will play at a concert every night, relieved occasionally by the 26th Infantry band.

The transport Buford arrived on Saturday, Oct. 3, with only a small passenger list, no organized troops, but many recruits for the various regiments. Capt. William H. Tobin, C.A.C., was the transport's quartermaster. Among the passengers was Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., and Mrs. Kilburn, nee Miss Marie Foché, a great favorite with all in Manila during her residence here. Major T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Treadwell were also passengers on the Buford. Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., Mrs. Palmer and two children will join the brigade at Fort William McKinley. Ill health compelled Capt. Guy L. Palmer, 30th Inf., a brother of Lieutenant Palmer, just arrived, to return to the homeland on the last transport, so the brothers passed on the ocean. Mrs. Thomas C. Goodman and Miss Ethel, wife and daughter of Major Goodman, Pay Dept., came over from Japan on the Buford. Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., aide to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, at Zamboanga, made the last part of his journey around the world on the Buford. He left here on the McClellan, the 20th of last February, via Suez Canal. He will journey on to Zamboanga and assume his old duties as aide.

The bachelors' mess at number 76, Fort William McKinley, of which Lieut. Louis P. Schoonmaker, 10th Cav., is lord high caterer, entertained at a delightful dinner party on Saturday evening, characterized by Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Miss Carrie Augur, Miss Kathleen Weston, Miss Emily Elliott, Capt. Robert S. Paxton, Lieut. Emmett Addis, George J. Oden and L. P. Schoonmaker, all 10th Cav., composed this charming affair. Later the party en masse attended the post hop at Schofield Hall. The weekly hop at the brigade post was well patronized on Saturday evening. Among those present from Manila were: Lieut. Hamilton S. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. Fox, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Preston, Miss Helen Dornington, Miss Carson, Miss Margarette Wolfson, Miss Mary McLeod, Miss Redgers, Miss Holly, Mr. Justice and Mrs. A. C. Carson, Captain Knox and others, including many naval officers. During the coming absence of two months of Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., in Japan and China, Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., will assume command of that brigade.

Lieut. F. W. Fonda, Sig. Corps (10th Cav.), is staying at the quarters of Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav., at Fort William McKinley.

The Tuesday Euchre Club was largely attended on Tuesday morning last. Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding, wife of Lieutenant Anding, 30th Inf., of Fort William McKinley, was hostess of the day. Mrs. E. G. Shields received the club prize, six Canton china plates. Mrs. Thales L. Ames gave as a penalty gift a handsomely embroidered centerpiece, which was won by Mrs. Owen L. Ingalls.

A wallow and browse of the Order of the Carabao, Corral No. 1, was held at the Army and Navy Club in Manila on Sept. 25, the brilliant program of the evening having been arranged by Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., Secretary of the club. Capt. Harry P. Rethers, 9th Inf., Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe, Med. Corps, and Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., assisted Captain Franklin. There was sweet music by the Constabulary band, and enough liquid refreshment to prevent the well-known tendency of the usually carabao to run amuck. A double quartette, consisting of Capt. George M. Knox, 26th Inf., Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav., Messrs. Page, Larison, Gessler, Shuman, Douglas and Roberts, rendered a number of choice and appropriate pieces. Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, 30th Inf., disguised as a soubrette, gave some fancy steps with song. Captain Knox and Mr. Frederick O'Brien, the editor, told good stories. And another editor,

Mr. Martin Egan, read "Who's Who in Manila," an amusing hit at many well known people in Manila. An impromptu stage had been erected and the program had something of the character of the Gridiron Club's meetings in Washington, D.C. In the hits of "Who's Who," a number of civilians were included, with the following skits at Army officers:

Gen. John F. Weston, senior partner in the old reliable grocery house of John F. Weston and Company, Washington, D.C. Entered the firm in an humble capacity and by push and energy soon pinched the works. Best known through his popular brands, "Weston's peerless bacon," "Try Weston's beans," "Weston's hard-tack is unapproachable. Favorite stone, the blarney. Favorite hero, 'Old Doc Wood.' Club, the shillalich. Favorite book, 'Is it Giniral Egan or Paddy Miles?' Age, seventeen. Address, over the store.

"Capt. Thomas Franklin—'Tommy' Franklin, inn-keeper and guardian of the chits. Began life as a bell-hop and hopped until everybody knew about it. Knows the difference between Black and White and Black and White. Has foolish ideas about the collection of accounts and would jail debtors. Keeps a roll of honor posted on the door. In the matter of reform prefers slow evolution to quick revolution. Likes to play 'Hail to the Chief'—in one Sharpe. Also many flats. Author of that valuable work, 'The space that the Olive Fills.' Decided that the Infantry was the doormat of the Army and said, 'Me for the ice-box.' Real address, The Department of Luzon, inquire of General Mills."

BORN.

BEALE.—Born at Schenectady, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1908, a son to the wife of Mr. Robert B. Beale. Mrs. Beale was formerly Miss Katharine's hard-tack, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Summerhayes, U.S.A., retired.

McKEANY.—Born at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Oct. 17, 1908, to the wife of Post Com. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeaney, a daughter, Julia Virginia.

MONCHEUR.—Born at Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, 1908, a son, Charles Francois Alexis Moncheur, to the wife of Baron Moncheur. The new arrival is a nephew of Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th U.S. Cav.

PRATT.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Oct. 24, 1908, a son, Raymond S. Pratt, jr., to the wife of Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Field Art., U.S.A.

SLADE.—Born on Nov. 4, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade. Mrs. Slade is the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe.

STEELE.—Born at Havana, Cuba, Oct. 2, 1908, a son and daughter to the wife of Capt. Theo. Breckinridge Steele, C.A.C., U.S.A.

THUNEY.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1908, a son to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class F. E. Thune, H.C., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BOONE-STEVENSON.—At Houston, Tex., Oct. 27, 1908, Miss Laura Stevens to Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d U.S. Cav.

CLEM-BENTON.—At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 5, 1908, Mr. John L. Clem, jr., son of Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., to Miss Lillian Ellis Benton.

HARRIS-WALKER.—At Parkersburg, West Va., Nov. 2, 1908, Lieut. John Thomas Harris, U.S.A., and Miss Ora Walker.

HOLT-GRANGER.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1908, Pmr. Felix R. Holt, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Granger.

ROBINSON-GALE.—At Manila, P.I., Oct. 3, 1908, Lieut. Oliver Prescott Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf., and Miss Polly Gale, daughter of Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale, U.S.A.

STARK-STICKNEY.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1908, Midshipman Lloyd C. Stark, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret P. Stickney.

STEINMETZ-ROGERS.—On Aug. 8, 1906, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, N.Y., Miss Mabel Josephine Steinmetz (Dorothy Kendall) and 1st Lieut. Austin Clyde Rogers, U.S.M.C.

DIED.

BRESSLER.—Died at New York city, Nov. 6, 1908, Arthur L. Bressler, formerly adjutant general of Ohio.

BURROW.—Died at Pinehurst, Topeka, Kas., Nov. 3, 1908, of pneumonia, Hilda E. Burrow, wife of Hon. J. R. Burrow, and oldest daughter of Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired.

DELGADO.—Died, Nov. 2, 1908, in Philadelphia, Pa., Washington S. Delgado, beloved husband of Desdemona Morris Delgado, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, U.S.A., 6321 Lancaster avenue, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

EVANS.—Died at Elkton, Md., Nov. 7, 1908, Mrs. Annie Evans, wife of the late Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Evans, U.S.A.

GALE.—Died at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 26, 1908, Mrs. Susan G. Gale, mother of Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav.

HYDRICK.—Died at Orangeburg, S.C., Oct. 9, 1908, Dr. Augustus S. Hydrick, father of Midshipman J. L. Hydrick, and of Mrs. G. L. Caskey, wife of Midshipman, G. L. Caskey, U.S.N.

MARVIN.—Died at her residence, in Newport, R.I., Nov. 5, 1908, Anne Randolph Marvin, widow of Comdr. Joseph Dana Marvin, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Purser Thomas Breese, U.S.N., and Lucy Maria (Randolph) Breese, aged sixty-seven years.

MILLER.—Died at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1908, Rear Admiral James M. Miller, U.S.N.

ROMAIN.—Died at Bay St. Louis, Miss., Oct. 18, 1908, Mrs. Jessica Coleman Romain, wife of Major Armand Romain, of New Orleans, La., formerly of the 9th U.S. Vols., Spanish-American War, and only daughter of Mr. H. Dudley Coleman, and also sister of Lieut. Willis Prague Coleman, 9th U.S. Inf.

TOMPKINS.—Died on Nov. 8, 1908, at Governors Island, N.Y., 1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Col. John T. Camp, N.G.N.Y., retired, reviewed his old command, the 22d Regiment, in its armory on the night of Nov. 11, before a large number of spectators, the event marking the forty-seventh anniversary of the Colonel joining the 22d as a private.

For the review the regiment paraded in three battalions of four companies of sixteen files each, under command of

Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, the battalion commanders being Majors Daniel J. Murphy, D. Usher, and A. H. Dyett.

The regiment for the review was handsomely formed in line of masses, and in this ceremony and that evening parade which followed made a most excellent showing. The men preserved great steadiness in the march past, and all the companies made a fine appearance. The manual of arms was well performed and in executing order arms the pieces were lowered to the floor without shock, as they should be. Colonel Camp, in his passage round the lines during the standing review, was accompanied by a staff of ex-officers consisting of Major L. T. Miller, Capt. J. A. H. Dressel, Capt. C. De Mott, Lieut. R. Abbott, Dr. A. T. Weston, Lieut. J. W. Miller, and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice. As the reviewing party made the inspection the band rendered very appropriately "Auld Lang Syne."

At the conclusion of the review, Company C, Captain Mahon, was ordered to the front and was presented with the "Stoppin' Trophy" for highest figure of merit in field small arms practice, and with the "Wingate Trophy" for attendance at general small arms practice, to Company C.

The evening parade was taken by Lieut. Col. J. G. R. Lillendahl, following which there was dancing for members and guests. The special guests were entertained by Colonel Hotchkiss and his officers. Among them were Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., ex-Captains Barber, Harding, Burnton and Pearsall, and others.

The Olympic Meet, to be held at the armory on Wednesday night, Nov. 25, will be a big event. For the 4,700 meter race—nearly three miles—(invitation) John L. Eisek, Harvey W. Cohn, Ed P. Carr, Win C. Bailey, Geo. V. Bonhag, M. P. Driscoll, Chas. Muller and G. Bellars will compete, and they are all men that took part in the Olympic games at London, and are of championship material. In the 2,400 meter relay race it is expected that two crack teams of the 13th and 23d Regiments will take part, the majority of whom are composed of the Olympic champions. There will be dancing after the games.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In Squadron A of the New York National Guard, Mr. Emerson B. Newell has been elected Second Lieutenant of Troop 4, and Mr. George R. Reddington has been elected Second Lieutenant in Troop 8. The Squadron now has a membership of 254, with a waiting list. A cup will be awarded in each troop, and also at headquarters to the man making the highest score with the carbine in the armory range during the season. A competition for the Carbine Cup, open to teams of five, will be held at the armory on Jan. 30 next. The Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Squadron has presented a cup to be awarded to the member who makes the highest total of three scores, at 300 yards standing, magazine fire, 30 seconds for five shots.

Second Lieut. Knox McAfee, jr., Co. B, 22d N.Y., has resigned on account of business. Co. C, Captain Mahon, has selected a pool table as its prize from the State for making the highest figure of merit in rifle practice among the organizations attached to Division headquarters.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the dedication of the new battalion armory on Bunker Hill street, Charlestown, Mass., on which occasion Governor Curtis Guild, prominent officer of the state militia and other distinguished visitors will take part in the exercises. It has been decided by the committee in charge, consisting of Col. William H. Oakes, his staff officers and commanders of the three Charlestown companies of militia which are to occupy the armory, to dedicate the armory on the evening of Jan. 1, with addresses by Governor Guild, Adjutant General Parker, Representative Joseph E. Donovan, of Ward 3, who presented the bill in the legislature for the new armory and who received the pen with which Governor Guild signed the bill, Colonel Oakes and others who were influential in securing for the Charlestown militiamen adequate accommodations. This portion of the program will be followed by a military ball. The decorations will be on an elaborate scale, and the fine electrical equipment of the armory will lend added brilliancy.

Capt. S. L. V. Hoppin, regimental adjutant of the 12th N.Y., will entertain the non-commissioned staff at dinner on Nov. 19.

Former Capt. Francis G. Landon, of the 7th N. Y., will, it is understood, be the candidate for the vacant majorship in the command, and has, it is said, been assured of a unanimous election.

The semi-annual returns of the New York National Guard for the year closing Sept. 30, 1908, would indicate a marked improvement. The strength has increased with a marked falling out in the number of changes. On Sept. 30, 1908, there were 955 officers, 14,435 enlisted men, total strength 15,390, a net gain for the year of 443. General Orders No. 64, issued Nov. 10 by the Governor in accordance with the recommendations of the Militia Council, directs the organization of the following additional companies: 22d Engineers, Companies L and M; 23d Infantry, Company M; 71st Infantry, Company L; 74th Infantry, Companies L and M. It also authorizes the Commanding Officer of the 8th Artillery District to organize an additional company to be designated the 33d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has accepted the resignations of the following officers: 1st Lieut. George H. Ferbeck, Medical Dept.; Capt. A. L. Decker, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Knox McAfee, jr., Corps of Eng.; Capt. Everett Fowler, 10th Inf.; Capt. John K. Walbridge, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Fisher, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William J. T. Lynch, 23d Inf. He has also approved the commissions of the following officers: Clinton Stevenson, Major, Medical Dept.; Alanson B. Wilson, 2d Lieut. 7th Inf.; Frederick C. Dillman, 2d Lieut. 14th Inf.; Karl Connell, Capt. Medical Dept.; Gerald Stratton, 2d Lieut. 7th Inf.; Matthew J. Wilson, 1st Lieut. 14th Inf.; William F. Simonson, 1st Lieut. 23d Inf.; Carlington W. Sexton, 2d Lieut. 23d Inf.; Emerson R. Newell, 2d Lieut. Squadron A; George O. Redington, 2d Lieut. Squadron A. The Governor has made requisition upon the United States Government for ordinance property including fire control instruments for the field artillery; for quarter-master property and stores including trenching tools; for subsistence and medical property. Bids were opened Nov. 10 for the construction of the armory at White Plains, 49th Separate Co.; fifteen proposals were received. These will be tabulated and submitted to the State Architect for his recommendation to State Army Commission for action.

The officers of the 13th N.Y. have decided that the regiment shall visit Washington and take part in the coming inaugural parade, next March. Majors William A. Turpin and James T. Ashley, and Capt. Sydney Grant, of the 4th Co., have been appointed a committee to make arrangements for the trip. An account of the review by General Bell, U.S.A., appears elsewhere in this issue.

Training in horsemanship is the work now under way in the 1st Battery N.G.N.Y. A platoon of more advanced horsemen will receive instruction in the use of the longe and the cavesson and the training of the horse generally. Pistol practice in the armory range has occupied considerable time. A football game is scheduled to take place Thanksgiving Day morning between the Battery team and the team of the West Point Field Artillery Detachment at West Point. This game will bring together the men of the two commands and enable them to get acquainted and at the same time furnish an opportunity to the battery to visit West Point. Several of the men in the 1st Battery have served in the West Point detachment.

The amounts allowed for the annual clothing allowance of organizations of the N.G.N.Y., based on \$10 per each enlisted man in the organization, for the fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1908, to Sept. 30, 1909, varies from \$30, allowed the three enlisted men at the headquarters of the 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, to \$11,110, allowed the 1,111 men of the 13th Coast Defense Regiment. Some of the other larger amounts are as follows: 22d Regiment, \$7,040; 8th Artillery District, \$5,410; 9th Artillery District, \$7,590; 7th Regiment, \$8,920; 12th Regiment, \$8,570; 14th Regiment, \$7,790; 23d Regiment, \$6,970; 47th Regiment, \$6,620; 65th Regiment, \$4,510; 69th

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Regiment, \$6,750; 71st Regiment, \$7,590, and 74th Regiment, \$5,700.

IOWA.

Adj. Gen. W. H. Thrift, of Iowa, has made public the interesting reports of Major D. H. Boughton, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th U.S. Cav., on their observations of the 55th and 56th Regiments, of the Iowa National Guard, at their annual encampment from July 17 to 24, 1898, inclusive. Major Boughton, under the caption of camp sanitation, calls attention to the successful method of preparing latrines and handling kitchen waste carried out by Major William Jepson, one of Iowa's leading physicians, who, aroused by the conditions in our camps during the Spanish-American War, devoted much study to this question, with a view to devising some method that would meet the military requirements and still accomplish the object sought.

The problem was how to keep flies from reaching latrines and kitchen waste, and Dr. Jepson, as shown in the report, solved it in a very simple manner—"so simple," says Major Boughton, "that one wonders why it was not thought of before." Major Boughton says that the tentage was all in good condition and showed proper care. He recommends that the period of encampment be extended to about twelve days, and states that the interest and progress shown by both officers and men were most gratifying, and that the attendance was unusually large.

The report of Captain White deals with discipline, drill, arms, clothing and field exercises. In speaking of the 56th Regiment, Captain White says in part: "That so large a part of the regiment was present needs no further comment than the word astonishing. It is seldom the enlisted force of a regular organization on a week's detached duty would show a greater proportion present, and I have never yet served with a regular regiment when all the commissioned officers were present. It was so plainly shown at this encampment that the full complement of officers made more for efficiency than any other factor that I cannot too strongly recommend the continuance of effort on the part of the War Department for the 'Increase Officers Bill,' which will allow the detailing of officers without depleting the working force of the line."

He states that a continuous improvement was seen in the drills, but lack of sufficient company drill was shown.

Although orders had been issued to clean guns on July 22, after firing blank cartridges, Captain White states that there were probably thirty-five per cent. of the men who had not done so. "However," he says, "the captains of the battalion that I inspected took immediate steps to have all the guns cleaned and ordered another inspection, one of the captains ordering another inspection in one hour from the time of breaking ranks. It is apparent that the men are careless of their guns and are ignorant of the care that must be taken of the rifle. My general impression gained from the inspections I made was that the enlisted men had failed to realize that the reason d'être of an infantry soldier is his rifle. It should be his first care and thought. Without it he is absolutely useless and with it in an impaired condition he is that much reduced in usefulness. While the first care of the cavalry soldier should be his horse, the first thought of an infantryman should be of his rifle."

"I think that one thing that should be done by Regular officers at National Guard encampments is to inspect each company organization some time during the encampment and point out minutely to the company commanders and the men inspected the faults noticeable. The men are willing to keep their rifles in condition, but carelessness and negligence in this particular are apt to be prime faults in a National Guard organization."

The condition of the equipment in general was poor. "Colonel Chantland," says Captain White, "is a man of exceptional love for things military, and the success of his first encampment as colonel bespeaks for him a combination of foresightedness and force that should place him in a foremost position when the Federal Government has need of the National Guard. The field officers are conscientious, hardworking officers. The most serious fault I have found with this regiment is the lack of experienced captains. Eleven out of the fifteen are new to their positions. I found the most earnest desire among these captains to embrace every opportunity to improve, and their interest is a sure augury of the continued advancement of the efficiency of the regiment. Being so new in their positions they have not yet acquired that certainty of command that comes from experience and which compels efficiency."

The maneuver problems were well handled. The paper work of the regiment was poor.

In speaking of the discipline, Captain White says: "If we measure discipline by the willingness of men to do their duty and obey commands, then the 56th Regiment, Iowa N.G., is a well disciplined command. But the accurate, unfailing discharge of duty, the prompt hurried obedience of orders, were missing. Calls were slowly obeyed. It seemed hard work to hurry the men or make them realize the necessity of military precision. Men were continually late in getting into ranks for reveille and for other calls. And this was not confined to the men alone, for the officers were frequently slow in getting to the Colonel's tent in answer to officers' call."

"I heard no loud noises in camp, saw no boisterous con-

duct whatever, and there was almost an absence of trouble in the near town of Spirit Lake. When moving through fields the maneuvers the men were careful to do as little damage as possible, indicating a spirit in the men far removed from destructiveness. The men were careless in their personal appearance, coming to inspections dirty and unshaven."

Referring to the 55th Regiment, Col. J. R. Lincoln, Captain White states that the guard duty was quite well performed, in spite of the fact that general orders were not committed to memory. The regiment is well drilled, but more instruction, it is said, might be given beforehand by the regimental and by the battalion commanders. Captain White recommends small maneuvers, with plenty of blank ammunition for every encampment. The condition of the rifles that he inspected, he says, was poor, and more care must be taken of them, he says, or the weapons will become useless in a very short while. The condition of the equipment was fair, the discipline excellent.

"The 55th Iowa has many officers of years' experience in National Guard affairs," says Captain White, "and also contains many officers and men who served in the Philippines in 1898-99. On this account this regiment is in excellent shape. Moreover, the colonel, James Rush Lincoln, is a soldier of two wars, the Civil War and the Spanish-American, and has over twenty-five years' service with the National Guard. Those who have the good fortune to be acquainted with General Lincoln would expect his command to be just such a regiment as is the 55th. It may be presumptive on my part to say anything of an officer of General Lincoln's attainments, but I do strongly recommend him for a position on the board of advisers on National Guard matters when a vacancy next occurs on the board."

Adjutant General Thrift, at the end of his order, says: "The Iowa National Guard were fortunate in having secured the services of two such competent officers, and their appreciation of the efficient services and painstaking efforts of Major Boughton and Captain White are hereby expressed."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Is it likely that another sergeant major, junior grade, will be sent to the Philippine Islands in the near future? Answer: No.

G. T. E.—There are both a post quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant at Fort Reno Remount Station, and all other employees are civilians. You could not re-enlist for duty there.

G. D. G. asks: A. says that a man serving in the United States during the Spanish-American War is entitled to wear the Service in War chevron; B. says no. Who is right? Answer: A is right. See G.O. 9, W.D., 1906.

S. K. E. asks: Enlisted April, 1896, discharged April, 1899; served within the limits of the United States. Re-enlisted April, 1899; served in Philippines from July, 1899, until August, 1901; discharged May, 1902. Would I be entitled to two war service stripes, or one? Answer: Entitled to two pairs service in war chevrons; one for your service during the Spanish-American War, the other for your services in the Philippine Insurrection. See Section 3, G.O. 9, W.D., 1906.

O. M.—Your friend, J. L. M., is within the first five on the list of successful candidates for sergeant major.

J. C. O'B.—Master gunners are graduated from the C.A. school at Fort Monroe. There is no competition for this examination. G.O. 133, W.D., c.a., gives information as to how to get in line for the course at the school.

L. M. H. asks: Who was the enlisted man who climbed the wall at Peking, and planted the American flag, in 1900? Answer: Private Daniel Daggett's account of "America and the China Relief Expedition" is quoted: "The wall was perpendicular and thirty feet high. There were no scaling ladders, no ropes, no tools, absolutely nothing with those companies but their rifles. Capt. Learnard discovered that bricks had fallen out in some places, leaving cavities and projections all the way to the top of the wall, which was surmounted by a crenelated parapet. A volunteer was called for to attempt the ascent. Immediately there stepped forward a young soldier who had been noted for his unspotted character and clean life—Trumpeter Calvin P. Titus, Co. E, 14th Inf. He said: 'I will try.' Then follows a description of his perilous climb, also of the successful ascent of Capt. Learnard and others of the company, who by means of ropes drew after them rifles and ammunition belts. The Americans immediately opened fire from the top of the wall. 'Meanwhile the flag was with the 3d Battalion, some distance away. Pvt. Detrick, the regimental commander's orderly was sent for it. Mounting his horse, he started on a full gallop, crossed the bridge, exposed to a terrific fire, and returned with the flag in an incredibly short time. Fifteen or twenty men were on the wall. The flag was drawn up by a cord. As that flag was unfurled and stood out against the sky, there went up to heaven a shout of triumph that Spartans might have envied.' Titus is now a second lieutenant, 14th Inf., stationed at Manila.

W. J. P.—You will find the Army pay schedule printed in our issue of May 2, 1908, page 947; and on page 1407, Aug. 22, 1908, the order governing campaign badges. Your Regular Army service in Cuba, May 11 to July 17, 1898, entitles you to a Spanish campaign badge; your service in Philippines, 1899 to 1902, to a Philippine badge.

INQUIRER asks: Is a soldier who is discharged without honor and not as a deserter or for fraud, entitled to travel pay? Answer: Yes. Under the circumstances you state probably travel pay would be allowed.

NAVY.—The number of enlisted men actually in the Naval Service July 1, 1907, was 33,027.

OLD READER.—Post Comy. Sergt. Dumas supplies us with his address, which is 127 13th St., College Point, N.Y.

PALMAM QUI.—The Philippine Scouts now consist of nine battalions, each commanded by a major, the latest appointment being that of Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Q.M. Dept., who will rank as major in the newly formed 9th Battalion. The statement that Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, 2d Inf., is the brigadier-general of the Scouts is an error. The genial Captain is, however, Brigadier-General of the Philippine Constabulary, and as such his services have been, as you state, most efficient and valuable.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER asks: If a man enlisted as landsman in the Navy, served seven months, was given an inaptitude discharge, enlisted under an assumed name, served out his enlistment and received an excellent discharge with recommendation for promotion, how could he have his name changed, and could he have it done without re-enlisting? Answer: If still in the Service, apply through the channel; otherwise state the facts in the case to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

J. A. G. asks: Can you explain paragraph in New York American referring to the "presentation of a flag which the crack riders of the mounted police won a couple of months ago against United States cavalrymen at Syracuse fair"? Answer: We have no recollection of such a contest. Perhaps if you address the officers of the fair you may get an explanation of what the affair really was.

C. E. T.—The song "Sweethearts and Wives" by Naval Constructor W. B. Ferguson, U.S.N., is published by The William Maxwell Pub. Co., 8 East 15th street, New York City.

J. S. M.—For the War Department Order referring to Campaign Badges see page 1407, our issue of Aug. 22.

G. M.—For arguments on the policy of enlarging the Navy, see Army and Navy Journal throughout last April and May, particularly page 938, May 2.

29TH INFANTRY.—As you have been in the Philippines only since September, 1907, it is impossible to state at this time where you will be sent when relieved, which may be as much as a year in the future.



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NOTES FROM PLACETAS.

Placetas, Cuba, Nov. 4, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, with Troops K and L, 15th Cav., and the Machine Gun Platoon, left here this morning for the twenty-one days' hike, marching via Sancti Spiritus and Remedios, to camp at Pasa Ceballos, near Cienfuegos. The roads are in a fearful condition on account of the steady rains and they expect rather a rough trip. Capt. J. R. Lindsay and Lieut. John Cooke joined Troop K recently from detached service in the States.

Lieut. Randolph Coyle, U.S.M.C., and a surgeon, A. H. Allen, U.S.N., visited Placetas from Sancti Spiritus to attend the dance given by one of the Cuban clubs at the "Artesano."

Major Clark, 5th Inf., stopped over night Sunday with Colonel Hardie on his way back to his station at Sagua la Grande.

Lieutenant Coleman spent two or three days not long ago at Santa Clara, attending while there the dance at the Spanish Club.

Miss Carmen Rodriguez, who has been for a few weeks the guest of Mrs. Clement Whitcomb, returned to her home in Santa Clara.

Last night all the officers gathered at headquarters to hear various telegraphic bulletins about the election returns in the United States, sent here from Havana.

The Cuban elections take place Nov. 14, and we are all interested, as the result of that day will mean much to our Army in Cuba.

Miss Helen Van Doorn, of St. Louis, arrived here in October as the guest of Mrs. T. M. Reagan, who will return with her after a few weeks to the States.

Colonel Hardie had as his guests at the cinematograph show last Saturday, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Lieut. and Mrs. Reagan and Miss Van Horn.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee and her boys are to sail from Havana Nov. 22 to spend several months in Washington and New York.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Nov. 4, 1908.

Reorganization of the Fort Assiniboine Club was effected at a meeting last Wednesday night. Officers elected were, Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, president; Capt. George D. Freeman, jr., vice-president, and Lieut. H. D. Mitchell, secretary. The excellent club building will be refurnished and renovated throughout.

Election returns were received on Tuesday night by telephone from Havre, at the club. Bulletins were also posted in the exchange. The difference in time between the Eastern and Middle States and this post is so great that a good idea of general results was had before midnight. All the ladies in the post were present and furnished a Dutch supper.

Dr. and Mrs. James K. Ashburn entertained with a Halloween party at their quarters Saturday evening. All the old-fashioned games and amusements were enjoyed and most delicious refreshments were served. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. Woodbury's quarters Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman entertained at dinner, Monday, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell's guest, Miss Jennings, of Urbana, Ohio.

The threatened water famine which has had everyone at this post guessing for some months was averted Wednesday by a rise in Beaver Creek. The wells are now flowing sufficient water to give us a twenty-four hour supply daily.

One hundred and thirty-eight soldiers of this command will be discharged before the last of January, seventy-three of them on one day, Jan. 12. Recruits are looked for anxiously.

Hunting continues good on the reservation. A large Canada lynx was killed last week in rear of the post chapel, not a hundred yards from the hospital.

FORT WORDEN NOTES.

Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 1, 1908.

One hundred and fifty recruits were recently received at this post, a number of them being old soldiers, which proves the good effect of the pay bill. Captain Hero, of Fort Casey, and Lieutenant Hamilton of Fort Flagler, have returned to their respective posts after taking the examination for promotion at San Francisco. Colonel Anderson, of the I.G.D., was a visitor here last week, making an annual inspection of this district. While here he was the guest of Major Barrall.

Captain Sevier, of Fort Casey, left on Saturday for his new station, Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Two engagements have recently been announced, that are of a great deal of interest to the Fort Worden garrison, as both the young officers are stationed here. Commander and Mrs. Sherman, of the Breckerton Navy Yard, announced the engagement of their daughter Leslie to Lieut. J. C. Peterson, C.A.O. Miss Sherman has on several occasions visited friends here, who will welcome her return. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin, of Memphis, Tenn., have also announced the engagement of their daughter, Fredrika Alston, to Lieut. Forrest E. Williford. Miss Martin spent last summer here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. P. Reeder. Her charming Southern manner made her a favorite with the Army people. Lieutenants Peterson and Williford are both graduates of the Military Academy, the former of the class of '07, and the latter of '06.

Major Hawthorne, of Vancouver Barracks, is here to wit-

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ness target practice and is the guest of Capt. R. P. Reeder. Major Barroll and Captain Buckley have been at Fort Ward for several days, making plans for the new post to be erected there. They were the guests of Captain Sunderland while there.

The Benedict Club, of Port Townsend, gave a delightful dance on Wednesday evening, which was well attended by the Army people. Mrs. William Clark, of Port Townsend, was the charming hostess at a Halloween card party on the 31st. Five hundred was played by a large number of guests, including the ladies from Fort Worden.

Dr. Harris, who is visiting in New York, has been granted an extension of ten days to his leave. Lieutenant Burt was the guest at a dinner on Sunday, his guests being Major Hawthorne, Captain Reeder and Lieutenant Willford. Chaplain Easterbrook has returned from Fort Ward, where he went to give an entertainment for the soldiers stationed there.

The sympathy of Captain Sevier's friends was extended to him when a telegram came announcing the death of his mother in Texas. Captain Sevier had started on his long Eastern journey, so was unable to be notified of his bereavement until he reached New York.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 6, 1908.

Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers entertained on Thursday at dinner for Major and Mrs. F. P. Reynolds and Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler.

Mrs. Herbert I. Harris entertained The Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. John S. Lund, who has been spending the last few weeks in Washington, D.C., the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. Langley, returned to the garrison on Monday.

Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained on Thursday morning at bridge.

Miss Herschler, of Washington, D.C., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Herschler, left on Monday for her home.

Miss Varnum, of Washington, D.C., arrived on Saturday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry. Miss Varnum is the daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Varnum, retired.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained the Bridge Club on Monday.

Lieuts. Charles W. Elliott, 6th Inf., and Elbe A. Lathrop, 14th Inf., recently commissioned from civil life, who have been undergoing a short course of instruction here, left Thursday to join their respective regiments, the former at Fort Lincoln, N.D., and the latter in the Philippines.

Major Henry C. Cabell, Gen. Staff, will return Friday from a three weeks' visit spent at Portland, Ore.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster General, who calls Fairbault, Minn., his home and who came on from Washington, D.C., to vote, spent the day with Army friends here, leaving Wednesday evening for Washington.

NOTES FROM CIENFUEGOS.

Cienfuegos, Cuba, Nov. 1, 1908.

Troop B, from Constanca, was here last Sunday and stayed over night. Monday they left for Palma, and all the officers were entertained at a luncheon by Captain Pritchard, U.S.M.C. Troop A left on their three-days' march on the 26th. Miss Mary Fortson, who has been visiting her brother at Santo Domingo for the last few weeks, came on Wednesday for a short visit in Cienfuegos. She is the guest of the Misses Garrard. A box party was given by the Misses Garrard on Wednesday evening for Miss Fortson; the other guests were Lieutenants Powers, Broadhurst and Pratt. Lieutenant Foster had as his guests at the theater the same evening, Captain Smithers and Lieutenant Tremayne from Soledad.

The general court tried its first case here on Wednesday afternoon. Captain Littlebrant, from Pinar del Rio, Lieutenant Pratt, from Trinidad, and Captain Smithers and Lieutenant Tremayne, from Soledad, were the visiting officers.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained the officers and ladies at the post and some friends at an informal dance on Friday evening. On the 31st the usual monthly muster and inspection was held. On Saturday Lieutenant Powers gave a breakfast at Homiguero. His guests were Miss Fortson, Miss Lucy Garrard, Lieutenants Broadhurst and Foster. The party started from Cienfuegos about ten o'clock and had the delightful thirteen-mile ride to Homiguero. Dr. and Mrs. Hayden took dinner with Col. and Mrs. Garrard and afterward a party of ten from the post went to see Marie Bruni.

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

Following is a list of Ordnance Sergeants of the Army, corrected up to Nov. 2, 1908, showing present address and date of rank:

Abbott, James W., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 22, 1907.
Allen, William J., Fort Meade, S.D., July 7, 1905.
Barnes, John E., Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 19, 1900.
Bates, Oscar W., Fort Williams, Me., Sept. 25, 1907.

Beasley, Warren C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 24, 1908.
Bieffer, Albert, Fort Bliss, Texas, May 11, 1903.
Bivins, Horace W., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1901.

Blalock, James T., Fort Standish, Mass., Nov. 21, 1902.
Bleier, John, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 5, 1901.
Blitch, Charles, Fort Greble, R.I., Sept. 8, 1908.

Bradshaw, Richard, Fort Pickens, Fla., March 22, 1906.
Brooks, Charles W., Galveston, Texas, Dec. 21, 1892.
Brown, Russell E., Manila, Jan. 26, 1897.

Bryant, Ferdinand, Manila, Aug. 20, 1896.
Cahill, Philip W., Fort Brady, Mich., Jan. 11, 1904.
Carswell, Donald, Fort Popham, Me., Dec. 3, 1900.

Chick, Leon H., Fort Worden, Mass., Aug. 10, 1908.
Childress, Albert W., Fort Morgan, Ala., Nov. 9, 1907.
Clark, Harry A., Fort Screven, Ga., April 2, 1902.

Cronin, Patrick, Fort Strong, Mass., July 16, 1907.
Dahl, Martin, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1898.
Delton, Thomas J., Vancouver Barracks, June 17, 1907.

Dangler, William N., Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 26, 1899.
Davidson, Richard N., Manila, P.I., Nov. 9, 1907.
Davis, William, Fort Canby, Wash., Oct. 11, 1900.

Deeds, Frank, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., June 10, 1908.
Delaney, Clarence J., Fort Adams, R.I., Nov. 26, 1901.
Delaney, James, Havana, Cuba, Jan. 22, 1907.

Derbyshire, Thomas, Fort Ward, Wash., May 5, 1898.
Deuel, Ellsworth W., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 14, 1903.
Diehl, John P., Fort Hunt, Va., March 6, 1908.

Dieckmann, Adolph, Fort Caswell, N.C., Oct. 9, 1894.
Dixon, John, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 18, 1907.
Elam, David M., Fort Monroe, Va., June 15, 1905.

Erichsen, Waldemar N., Manila, April 16, 1907.
Ericksen, John H., Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 11, 1904.
Feierick, Patrick, Fort Gaines, Ala., Nov. 9, 1907.

Fitzgerald, Patrick, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 26, 1901.
Flannery, John, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 6, 1900.
Gehrmann, Edward A., Fort Carroll, Md., June 25, 1903.

Geraghty, Michael G., Fort Lovett, Me., May 26, 1905.
Geyer Frederick, Fort Constitution, N.H., April 23, 1903.
Giachetti, Frederick J., Fort Monroe, Va., May 11, 1899.

Grant, Edward, Fort Howard, Md., Jan. 22, 1903.
Guinan, Jeremiah A., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., April 2, 1902.
Harris, John, Fort Jay, N.Y., June 2, 1903.

Hart, Alfred T., Fort Warren, Mass., March 6, 1906.
Hawkey, David E., Fort De Soto, Fla., Feb. 13, 1904.
Helm, Frank, Fort Worden, Wash., June 25, 1903.

Heinrichs, Louis, Fort St. Michael, Alaska, Oct. 1, 1897.
Heinrichs, Henry, Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 26, 1901.
Hopkins, Francis W., Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 26, 1898.

Hyland, John C., Fort Clark, Texas, July 18, 1907.
Jaeger, Bernhard, Fort Thomas, Ky., July 11, 1901.
Jardine, John, Manila, Nov. 26, 1901.

Johnson, John, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Nov. 9, 1907.
Jones, John M., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1897.
Jenkins, Joseph, Presidio of San Francisco, March 29, 1908.

Jones, Thomas W., Manila, May 27, 1907.
Kelly, John, Fort Fremont, S.C., Oct. 9, 1894.
Kelly, Michael E., Fort Myer, Va., March 29, 1901.

Kubitz, Henry, Fort Riley, Kas., April 14, 1902.
Kuehne, Richard, Fort Wingate, N.M., July 11, 1901.
Kuhns, Morris F., Manila, Nov. 9, 1907.

Lanson, Joseph, Fort Terry, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1900.
Leach, Michael, Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 1, 1897.
Lee, John J., Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1898.

Leiner, Ludwig, Havana, Cuba, Oct. 3, 1898.
Linder, John, Fort Adams, R.I., Oct. 21, 1897.
Lippincott, Thomas, Manila, Oct. 3, 1898.

Logan, Sidney, Jackson Barracks, La., June 9, 1908.
Lucke, Edward, Fort Banks, Mass., Jan. 22, 1903.
Lynch, Peter, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 8, 1898.

Mark, Edward J., Fort Andrews, Mass., Dec. 11, 1906.
Mahony, Thomas, Fort McPherson, Ga., March 5, 1901.
Mann, Oscar, Fort Columbia, Wash., June 18, 1900.

Marine, John, Manila, July 11, 1902.
Martin, Edward, Key West Barracks, Fla., Nov. 7, 1906.
Mason, James, Fort Mansfield, R.I., Oct. 11, 1902.

Mayer, Casper, Fort George Wright, Wash., July 11, 1901.
McCarthy, John, Fort Missoula, Mont., Feb. 10, 1897.
McLaren, John, Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 7, 1907.

Mink, Casper, Fort Moultrie, S.C., Nov. 21, 1902.
McCown, Peter, Manila, Nov. 9, 1907.
Moran, James, Fort Des Moines, Ia., July 29, 1901.

Morris, John, San Juan, P.R., June 2, 1903.
Neaves, Joseph R., Presidio of Monterey, Oct. 9, 1894.
Necker, John H., Fort Logan, Colo., July 2, 1900.

Nichols, Clarence B., Fort Michie, N.Y., June 13, 1907.
Noel, John, Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1898.
O'Brien, John, Fort McIntosh, Texas, Aug. 7, 1905.

O'Connor, John C., Fort McDowell, Cal., March 12, 1901.
O'Donnell, Maurice, Fort Stevens, Ore., Oct. 11, 1902.
O'Neill, William, Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 19, 1904.

O'Rourke, John, Fort Knox, Me., Nov. 21, 1898.
Parker, Francis, Fort Casey, Wash., April 30, 1907.
Pate, Robert E., Havana, Cuba, Oct. 3, 1898.

Park, Ishmael E., Fort Preble, Me., Nov. 9, 1907.
Peterson, Anton, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1900.
Peterson, Marius, Fort Jackson, La., Oct. 8, 1900.

Poyet, Anthony, Fort St. Philip, La., Nov. 21, 1906.
Prentice, Lewis N., Fort Mott, N.J., Feb. 6, 1901.
Puckett, William N., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (School of Musketry), Jan. 4, 1899.

Ray, Alonzo, Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 9, 1894.
Rollins, George T., Madison Barracks, N.Y., July 29, 1901.
Ruby, James S., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 1, 1898.

Rigg, Isaac H., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Aug. 8, 1906.
Schafer, August, Fort Sumter, S.C., April 2, 1908.
Schmitt, Kilian, Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 9, 1907.

Schnurr, Jacob, Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 1, 1897.
Seifert, Ernest, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., March 13, 1901.
Seize, Reinhold, Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 11, 1901.

Siegel, William, Fort Wayne, Mich., Oct. 11, 1902.
Smigowsky, William S., Fort W. H. Harrison, Mont., Jan. 11, 1904.
Snell, Charles M., Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 28, 1899.

Stanley, Sherwood L., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., March 25, 1897.
Struben, Robert, Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 25, 1907.
Sweeney, John J., Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1897.

Swift, Max H., Fort Ogish, Ore., Nov. 11, 1905.
Sullivan, Edward L., Fort Baker, Cal., Aug. 10, 1906.
Synek, Joseph D., Fort Flagler, Wash., Oct. 11, 1906.

Tittle, James, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., July 8, 1908.
Thoenes, John, Fort Du Pont, Del., Nov. 26, 1901.
Thompson, George E., Fort Dade, Fla., July 10, 1907.

Toy, Frederick E., Fort Niagara, N.Y., June 2, 1903.
Trow, John, Fort Williams, Me., Sept. 29, 1902.
Tucker, King D., Manila, P.I., Nov. 9, 1907.

Ulex, Richard, Fort Miley, Cal., Oct. 3, 1898.
Turley, Robert, Fort Revere, Mass., Nov. 9, 1907.
Von Nyenheim, A. C. E., Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 9, 1894.

Waite, Benjamin A., Fort Rodman, Mass., June 2, 1903.
Waterman, Richard C., Jr., Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., June 9, 1908.
Wiest, William, Fort Slocum, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1905.

Weishaar, Alois, Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 27, 1908.
Wilkinson, Ernest N., Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Sept. 19, 1907.
Wilson, Robert, Fort McKinley, Me., April 7, 1893.

Winter, Frank W., Fort McDowell, Cal., Jan. 18, 1908.

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

The following list shows the names, date of rank, and stations of Master Signal Electricians, Signal Corps, U.S.A., corrected to Oct. 27, 1908:

1. Nils P. Yurgensen, April 23, 1904, Omaha, Neb.
2. John H. Bruck, April 23, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
3. Max Pollner, April 23, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4. Magnus Nordquist, April 23, 1904, Fort Omaha, Neb.
5. Frank Gunnard, April 23, 1904, Fort Omaha, Neb.
6. Frank P. Turner, April 23, 1904, Manila, P.I.

7. Harry W. Chadwick, April 23, 1904, Manila, P.I.
8. Harry W. Capron, Aug. 1, 1904, to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1908.

9. William T. Peyton, Aug. 1, 1904, cableship Burnside, Seattle, Wash.



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- John F. Dillon, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.
- Jacob Fetscher, Aug. 1, 1904, Chicago, Ill.
- Otto H. Herb, Aug. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
- Willard S. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1904, Valdez, Alaska.
- Joseph T. Bauer, Aug. 1, 1904, Sitka, Alaska.
- August Wall, Aug. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
- Isaac Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1904, Fort Wood, N.Y.
- Frank E. Peters, Aug. 1, 1904, Havana, Cuba.
- Owen V. Wilcomb, Jan. 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.
- George Treffinger, March 16, 1905, Fort Wood, N.Y.
- Thomas J. Patterson, May 16, 1905, Juneau, Alaska.
- Oliver O. McCammon, Sept. 16, 1905, Fort Casey, Wash.
- John McRae, Sept. 16, 1905, Fairbanks, Alaska.
- George Lee, Sept. 16, 1905, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- George K. Edwards, Dec. 1, 1905, Fort Omaha, Neb.
- Charles E. Booth, Dec. 1, 1905, Fort Omaha, Neb.
- Harry F. Jordan, March 1, 1906, Manila, P.I.
- Henry J. Dornbush, March 1, 1906, cableship Burnside, Seattle, Wash.
- Leopold Stocker, March 1, 1906, San Francisco, Cal.
- Earle W. Binkley, May 16, 1906, San Francisco, Cal.
- Edmund B. Oldham, May 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- Milan A. Loosley, Jan. 2, 1907, Denver, Colo.
- Charles O. Hastings, March 16, 1907, New York, N.Y.
- Joseph Smith, Dec. 16, 1907, Havana, Cuba.
- Earl S. Schofield, Dec. 16, 1907, to sail for Manila, Nov. 5, 1908.
- Vacancy.
- Vacancy.

FIRST CLASS SERGEANTS, SIGNAL CORPS.

The following list shows the names, date of rank, and stations of first class sergeants, Signal Corps, corrected to Oct. 27, 1908.

- Charles H. Davis, July 1, 1896, Manila, P.I.
- Edward M. Griffin, March 9, 1899, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- John M. Pool, March 9, 1899, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
- Stephen E. Karigan, April 24, 1899, Fort Riley, Kas.
- George W. Carson, Sept. 1, 1899, Fort Mason, Cal.
- George J. Kelly, Sept. 1, 1899, Fort Omaha, Neb.
- Charles Roberts, Jan. 1, 1900, Juneau, Alaska.
- Clifford DeKast, March 1, 1900, Manila, P.I.
- Amrose S. Collins, May 1, 1900, Valdez, Alaska.
- Charles Murphy, July 1, 1900, Seattle, Wash.
- Frank Spaulding, April 16, 1902, Fort Wood, N.Y.
- Burt E. Grabo, May 1, 1902, Fort Sheridan, Ill.
- Edwin L. Stewart, May 16, 1902, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- Edward Marshall, May 23, 1902, Fairbanks, Alaska.
- Milton J. Fletcher, June 16, 1902, Fort Wood, N.Y.
- Herman H. Walker, June 23, 1902, Fort Wood, N.Y.
- Charles Barrett, July 1, 1902, Seattle, Wash.
- Edwin Northstrom, July 1, 1902, Seattle, Wash.
- Frank Grundler, July 11, 1902, Valdez, Alaska.
- Frederick Kieber, July 11, 1902, Skagway, Alaska.
- Gregor X. Miller, Aug. 16, 1902, Havana, Cuba.
- John C. Stewart, Aug. 16, 1902, Manila, P.I.
- Jacob Piotrowski, Oct. 1, 1902, Seattle, Wash.
- John A. Erickson, Oct. 1, 1902, Sitka, Alaska.
- George Clark, Aug. 1, 1903, Governors Island, N.Y.
- Eugene Lazar, Sept. 16, 1903, Havana, Cuba.
- Charles W. Chadbourne, Nov. 1, 1903, San Antonio, Tex.
- John Young, March 15, 1904, Fort Mason, Cal.
- Charles W. Stolze, March 16, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- Robert Loghry, May 16, 1904, Manila, P.I.
- Alexander E. Whitworth, June 1, 1904, St. Michael, Alaska.
- Clement B. Hill, June 1, 1904, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
- Andrew Holland, June 16, 1904, Nome, Alaska.
- Lee Murphy, July 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
- Harry W. Mustin, July 1, 1904, Rampart, Alaska.
- Joseph H. Embleton, July 1, 1904, Fort Omaha, Neb.
- John T. Sullivan, July 11, 1904, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
- Herbert C. Horsley, July 1, 1904, Wetchikan, Alaska.
- Charles H. Carpenter, July 1, 1904, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
- Evert L. Moore, July 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
- Joseph P. Conway, Oct. 11, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
- Van B. Rector, Nov. 1, 1904, Copper Center, Alaska.
- Christian Wahl, Nov. 1, 1904, Havana, Cuba.
- Michael Doyle, Nov. 1, 1904, Havana, Cuba.
- Charles H. Campbell, Nov. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
- Charles F. Blaz, Nov. 1, 1904, Manila, P.I.
- William Zwink, Nov. 1, 1904, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- Frank Kehoe, Jr., Nov. 1, 1904, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- Edward E. Merrill, Nov. 16, 1908, Fort Omaha, Neb.
- Max H. Faust, Nov. 16, 1908, Fort Stevens, Ore.
- James E. Hogan, Nov. 16, 1908, Fort Omaha, Neb.
- Milton N. Williams, Nov. 16, 1908, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- William Groat, Nov. 16, 1908, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
- George McNamara, Dec. 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
- Oscar P. Engstrom, Dec. 1, 1904, Fort Wood, N.Y.
- Thomas D. Bowman, Dec. 1, 1904, Havana, Cuba.
- John H. Roche, Dec. 16, 1904, Fort Levet, Me.
- Edward W. Yates, March 1, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
- Paul J. Strickler, March 1, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
- Harold A. Wise, March 1, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
- Thomas A. Grant, March 1, 1905, Manila, P.I.

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62. John A. Perry, March 1, 1905, Seattle, Wash.
63. Ruel H. Murch, June 2, 1905, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
64. Thomas W. Wylie, June 2, 1905, Fort Omaha, Neb.
65. John A. Horn, June 10, 1905, Fort Wood, N.Y.
66. Edward M. McKinney, July 15, 1905, St. Michael, Alaska.
67. Luther I. Rose, Nov. 16, 1905, Sitka, Alaska.
68. Marion L. Potter, Nov. 16, 1905, Fort Barry, Cal.
69. John E. Johnson, Jan. 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
70. James R. Taylor, Jan. 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
71. Julius Goldberger, Jan. 16, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
72. Harry W. Conklin, Jan. 16, 1906, Seattle, Wash.
73. Samuel B. French, Feb. 1, 1906, Fort Omaha, Neb.
74. Arthur B. Crane, Feb. 1, 1906, Ketchikan, Alaska.
75. Paul P. Floyd, Feb. 1, 1906, Sitka, Alaska.
76. John C. Flitch, March 16, 1906, Havana, Cuba.
77. Frank N. Moseley, May 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
78. Gill E. Pagan, June 16, 1906, Havana, Cuba.
79. Zachariah H. Mitchum, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
80. John J. Burns, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Wood, N.Y.
81. Thomas I. King, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
82. Michael Coyle, Aug. 16, 1906, Valdez, Alaska.
83. Carl V. Snow, Aug. 16, 1906, Circle, Alaska.
84. Harry Strider, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Omaha, Neb.
85. Charles Boelsterli, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Riley, Kas.
86. Willis O. Perry, Aug. 16, 1906, Cordova, Alaska.
87. Walter L. Costenbolder, Aug. 16, 1906, Fort Flagler, Wash.
88. John A. Murphy, Aug. 16, 1906, Manila, P.I.
89. William H. Inman, Oct. 16, 1906, St. Michael, Alaska.
90. George B. Smith, Jan. 16, 1907, Nome, Alaska.
91. John T. McAniff, March 16, 1907, Fort Wood, N.Y.
92. Louis Anderson, March 16, 1907, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
93. Murray B. Dilley, March 16, 1907, Manila, P.I.
94. George L. Ritcher, March 16, 1907, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
95. Charles Cortes, Oct. 21, 1907, Seattle, Wash.
96. Albert Zierman, Nov. 16, 1907, Manila, P.I.
97. Dennis J. Bowe, Nov. 16, 1907, Fort Egbert, Alaska.
98. James E. Hague, Nov. 16, 1907, Seattle, Wash.
99. Louis W. Mattox, Nov. 16, 1907, Havana, Cuba.
100. James M. Riley, Nov. 16, 1907, Fort Omaha, Neb.
101. Harry W. McDonald, Nov. 16, 1907, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
102. Thomas Brown, Nov. 16, 1907, Manila, P.I.
103. Homer A. Sanford, March 2, 1908, Safety Harbor, Alaska.
104. Paul C. Lacey, March 2, 1908, Valdez, Alaska.
105. Frank J. Warren, March 2, 1908, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
106. Joseph Drescher, March 2, 1908, Sitka, Alaska.
107. John H. Hoeppel, March 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
108. Albert D. Penney, March 2, 1908, Valdez, Alaska.
109. Nemo S. Jolls, March 2, 1908, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
110. Joseph R. Kilgore, March 2, 1908, Fort Strong, Mass.
111. George Wirth, March 2, 1908, Fort Casey, Wash.
112. Henry H. Smith, March 2, 1908, Fort Myer, Va.
113. Leon E. Harper, July 1, 1908, Fort Wood, N.Y.
114. Arthur Brockman, July 6, 1908, Manila, P.I.
115. Leonard Reges, July 6, 1908, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
116. John F. Cecil, July 6, 1908, Manila, P.I.
117. Adolf J. Dekker, July 6, 1908, Manila, P.I.
118. James C. Rowan, Aug. 17, 1908, Fort Wood, N.Y.
119. Grier P. Mobley, Aug. 24, 1908, Manila, P.I.
120. Albert E. Stoneman, Sept. 1, 1908, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE CORPS SERGEANTS.

The following list of sergeants major, quartermaster sergeants and gunnery sergeants of the U.S. Marine Corps, arranged in the order of their seniority, is compiled from the records of the Adjutant and Inspector's Office, Oct. 28, 1908:

Sergeants Major.

1. Hayes, Thomas F., Philadelphia, Pa.
2. Schudnagies, Jacob, New York, N.Y.
3. Gerson, Louis, Philippine Islands.
4. Quick, John H., Washington, D.C.
5. Rowland, Edward, Philippine Islands.
6. Cincyburg, Emil, Philippine Islands.
7. Hulbert, Henry L., Annapolis, Md.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

1. Fentress, William W., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
2. Limerick, William J., A.Q.M. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
3. Riordan, John, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.
4. Tesch, Herman R., Boston, Mass.
5. Maxwell, Robert W., A.Q.M. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Carter, George, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., to be retired Nov. 16, 1908.
7. Sparwald, George, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
8. Shields, Thomas, Newport, R.I.
9. Gunn, Wilbur G., A.Q.M. Office, San Francisco, Cal.
10. Mills, William, Philippine Islands.
11. Waller, Carr, Annapolis, Md.
12. Edwards, John G., Cuba.
13. O'Connell, John, Philippine Islands.
14. Thomas, John P., New York, N.Y.
15. Hobbs, Charles B., Philippine Islands.
16. Cobb, Howell, Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
17. Carlos, Patrick J., Peking, China.
18. Grealy, Patrick J., Boston, Mass.
19. Springer, William E., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
20. Feland, William S., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

21. Griesel, August, Philippine Islands.
22. Bourret, Napoleon L., A.Q.M. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
23. Doody, Daniel, A.Q.M. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
24. Sander, John G., Portsmouth, N.H.
25. Ubel, Charles, Philippine Islands.
26. Kesmodel, George, Norfolk, Va.
27. Ford, David L., A. & I. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
28. Reich, James E., P.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
29. Stoll, Frederick O., Guam, L.I.
30. Harris, Ellis M., Norfolk, Va.
31. Shurtleff, Harry V., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
32. Henkle, Charles W., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
33. St. Clair, Charles C., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
34. Green, Walter J., Cuba.
35. Kneller, George, Cuba.
36. Kelly, Patrick H., Philadelphia, Pa.
37. Carney, John F., Philadelphia, Pa.
38. Litchfield, Silas O., San Juan, P.R.
39. Poppe, Friedrich W. M., Sitka, Alaska.
40. Haley, John J., Philippine Islands.
41. Warner, Frank A., Philadelphia, Pa.
42. Halladay, Harry, Annapolis, Md.
43. Glenn, Robert T., Norfolk, Va.
44. McKittrick, Walter F., Panama.
45. Morton, Ralph, Honolulu, T.H.
46. Thalheimer, William F., Philippine Islands.
47. Doyle, John F., Cuba.
48. Hilb, Henry W., Washington, D.C.
49. Geary, Thomas W., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
50. Patchen, Fred G., Panama.
51. Van Anden, Frederick I., Q.M. Office, Washington, D.C.
52. Strong, John, Mare Island, Cal.
53. Quarles, George F., Mare Island, Cal.
54. Newton, James H., Philippine Islands.
55. Parfet, Richard W., Q.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
56. Wellemeyer, Wilbur M., New York, N.Y.
57. Dwight, Thomas, Washington, D.C.
58. Brown, William F., Mare Island, Cal.
59. Barnaby, Warren C., Culebra, V.I.
60. Seifick, Charles, A.Q.M. Office, San Francisco, Cal.
61. Weidmann, Jacob, Charleston, S.C.
62. Merz, Carl F., Puget Sound, Wash.
63. McCauley, Edwin P., Panama.
64. Davis, Paul A., New York, N.Y.
65. Walsh, Robert, New York, N.Y.
66. Huber, Hugo, Philadelphia, Pa.
67. Harris, Robert P., Norfolk, Va.
68. Chesbro, Claude L., Washington, D.C.
69. Minnick, Frank, Mare Island, Cal.
70. Carroll, Charles C., Philippine Islands.
71. Dowd, James J., Washington, D.C.
72. Lancaster, Cyprian P., Pensacola, Fla.
73. McWorth, William, Peking, China.

1. Hayward, Lombard T., A. & I. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
2. Bristow, Albert B., naval prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
3. Lawlor, John, Dolphin.
4. Gibson, Alexander R., Washington, D.C.
5. Heinsohn, George, Cuba.
6. Howard, Richard O., Philippine Islands.
7. Barnes, Charles, Franklin.
8. Logan, John A., naval prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
9. Kennedy, Joseph, Mare Island, Cal.
10. Graef, Adolph, Cuba.
11. Naylor, James W., Cuba.
12. McCarthy, Timothy, Mare Island, Cal.
13. Frazier, Frank, Guantanamo, Cuba.
14. Clark, Jethro K., Panama.
15. McNamara, Michael, Philippine Islands.
16. Stingluff, Robert F., Key West, Fla.
17. Costello, John, Newport, R.I.
18. Kiekers, Henry A., Panama.
19. Clark, Charles E., A. & I. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
20. Osborne, Lawrence, Wolverine.
21. Rikeman, James W., Washington, D.C.
22. McLeod, William P., Annapolis, Md.
23. Collins, John B., A. & I. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
24. McCollam, William S., M.G.C. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
25. Marshall, Charles, P.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
26. O'Brien, Thomas, Milwaukee.
27. Duffy, John F., North Carolina.
28. Ryan, Michael E., Kentucky.
29. McCaffery, John, Minnesota.
30. Forrester, Bruno A., A.A. & I. Office, San Francisco, Cal.
31. Marston, Harmond W., Washington, D.C.
32. Meginess, Charles D., Philippine Islands.
33. Weisenberg, Michael, Philippine Islands.
34. Ketcham, John McF., Philippine Islands.
35. Ledoux, Onesime, M.G.C. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
36. Bankert, Silas M., M.G.C. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
37. Bensler, Robert E., Peking, China.
38. Brong, Eugene E., New York, N.Y.
39. Jackson, James, Boston, Mass.
40. Hart, James J., Charleston.
41. Johnston, Norman, Maine.
42. Huston, William D., P.M. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
43. Lattin, James W., Mare Island, Cal.
44. Kitchen, Walter W., Kansas.
45. Dean, Fred J., Philippine Islands.
46. Conley, Patrick, naval prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
47. Baessell, Charles F., M.G.C. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
48. Snell, Charles L., A. & I. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
49. McDonald, Allan J., Cuba.
50. McDunn, Frank, A.Q.M. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.
51. Wright, Otis C., Boston, Mass.
52. Peppard, David H., Mare Island, Cal.
53. Flynn, William C. J., Mayflower.
54. Smith, Samuel W., Annapolis, Md.
55. Stroschein, Herman G., M.G.C. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
56. Ellsworth, Harry A., Montana.
57. Whitney, Clarence V., Annapolis, Md.
58. Burdette, Cornelius L., Annapolis, Md.
59. Hushing, Francis C., A. & I. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
60. Taylor, William F., A. & I. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
61. Baptist, Henry, Washington, D.C.
62. Lund, Peter S., New Orleans, La.
63. Roakes, Owen W., M.G.C. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
64. Kerrigan, Peter H., Philippine Islands.
65. Cornwell, Monteville M., Philippine Islands.
66. Koeppler, John L., M.G.C. Office, Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
67. Drach, Patrick D., Pensacola, Fla.
68. Curtis, Thomas J., Washington, D.C.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 272 and 273.

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THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, etc., address Washington, D.C.:

Capt. Edward H. Campbell, Judge Advocate General.
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.
Rear Adm. William S. Cowles, Equipment.
Rear Adm. W. J. Barnette, Superintendent of Naval Observatory.
Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer of Navy.
Rear Adm. John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Adm. Raymond P. Rogers, Chief Intelligence Officer.
Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Engr. in Chief John K. Barton, Bureau Steam Engineering.
Paym. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Nov. 10. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

1. The mail address of all vessels of the first four divisions and of the Panther, Culgoa and Yankton is in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Fleet itinerary.—Manila to United States: Leave Manila Dec. 1; arrive Colombo Dec. 14, leave Colombo Dec. 20; arrive Suez Jan. 5.

Pass through canal and coal at Port Said as expeditiously as possible, and as soon as ships are coaled they will proceed to Mediterranean ports as follows, dates of arrival at these ports being approximate and dependent upon the rapidity with which the ships can pass through the canal and coal at Port Said:

Connecticut—Vermont, arrive Villefranche Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; Georgia—Nebraska—Kentucky, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Rhode Island—New Jersey, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; Louisiana—Virginia, arrive Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30; Ohio—Missouri, arrive Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; Wisconsin—Illinois—Kearsarge, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed United States, arrive Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads, Va.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Cavite, P.I.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived Nov. 4 at Cavite, P.I.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Nov. 6 at Cavite, P.I.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Quiltrough, P.I.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Olongapo, P.I.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived Nov. 6 at Cavite, P.I.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Mudd. Arrived Nov. 3 at Cavite, P.I.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. At Olongapo, P.I.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. At Olongapo, P.I.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At Olongapo, P.I.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. At Olongapo, P.I.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Olongapo, P.I.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Olongapo, P.I.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Olongapo, P.I.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas

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Washington. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) At the navy yard, New York. Address there. When the Maine becomes flagship the Dolphin will be assigned to special service.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William B. Caperton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Maine has been designated as the flagship of the Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Manila, P.I.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Arrived Nov. 3 at the Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Amoy, China.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Olongapo, P.I.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Manila, P.I.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

Proposed itinerary for the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Pacific Fleet. Leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 1; arrive Panama Dec. 12, leave Dec. 22; arrive Talcahuana Jan. 4, leave Jan. 14; arrive Coquimbo Jan. 17, leave Jan. 22; arrive Callao Jan. 27, leave Feb. 10; arrive Panama Feb. 22, leave March 4. On March 4 the vessels will sail for northern ports for target practice and maneuvers.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seabee.) Capt. Bradley A. Fliske. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottoman. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Herman O. Stickey. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

First Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Lieut. Comdr. Irvin V. Gillis. At Manila, P.I.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. Arrived Nov. 6 at Honolulu, en route to the Asiatic Station for duty as flag ship of the Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Cavite, P.I.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John M. Orchard. At Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Manila, P.I.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Manila, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. At Hong Kong, China.

CALLAO, G., 1 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Samuel I. M. Major. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Amoy, China.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ACTIVE (tender). Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Manila, P.I.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At Manila, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At Brader, P.I.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, New York. Placed in reserve Nov. 3.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Capt. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, O.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived Nov. 8 at Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

IT SEEMED INCURABLE

Body Raw with Eczema—Discharged from Hospitals as Hopeless.

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Master. Sailed Nov. 5 from Manila, P.I., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived Nov. 8 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Sailed Nov. 7 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Truxillo, Honduras. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Sailed Nov. 7 from Key West, Fla., for Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Fitting out at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Newport, R.I.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, New York.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Bsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia. Address there.

RANGER. Comdr. William R. Rush. Sailed Nov. 6 from Funchal for Bermuda. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The Ranger should arrive at Boston about Dec. 1.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Bsn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. Arrived Nov. 7 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. Sailed Nov. 7 from Ponta Delgada for Gibraltar en route Constantinople for duty as station ship. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.



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Saccane, Portsmouth.
Saccane, Chatham.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TRITON (tug). Chief Bsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Bsn. August Wohlman. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
WOLVERINE, O., 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
WYOMING, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
YANKEE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Aground in Buzzards Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Yorktown will join the armored cruisers of the Pacific Fleet at Magdalena Bay and make the cruise to southward with them.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail in care Postmaster, N. Y. city.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Annapolis, Md. The Stringham has been ordered placed out of service and her place taken by the Macdonough.
BARNEY (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Annapolis, Md. The Barney has been ordered placed out of service and her place taken by the Wilkes.
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Annapolis, Md.

DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Annapolis, Md.
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Annapolis, Md.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

CASTINE (parent ship). Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.
Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At Annapolis, Md.
NINA (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Annapolis, Md.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.
Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
VIPER. Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OCTOPUS. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots: Bailey, Cushing, Dupont, Mackenzie, Nicholson, O'Brien, Porter, Shubrick, Somers, Stockton, Wilkes; destroyer Macdonough; and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin; and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, Dahlgren, Craven, Ericsson, Rodgers, Foote, and Winslow and destroyer Worden.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

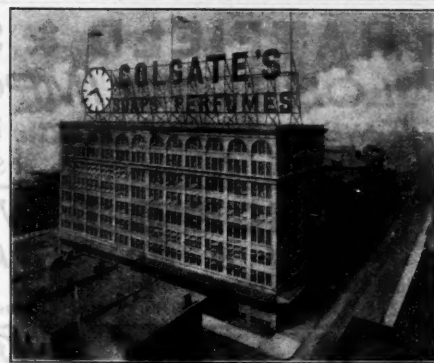
Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.
Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
SOLACE (supply ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. Arrived Nov. 7 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.
Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Being prepared for commissioning at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.



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PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Arrived Nov. 2 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.
DAVIS (torpedo). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived Oct. 31 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived Oct. 31 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Arrived Oct. 31 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. Arrived Oct. 31 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived Oct. 31 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. Arrived Oct. 31 at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

[We omit the State training ships, tugs, vessels out of commission, and Naval Militia vessels this week. There are no changes since we published the list last week.]

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